MONDAY, *July* 3. 1769. [NUMB. 1762.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[*Continued.*]

1769. *May* 3. LAST Lord's Day ſome Aſſemblies in this Town, were greatly diſturbed during Divine Service, by the rattling of Drums and play of the Fifes.—A party of ſoldiers with thoſe noiſy inſtruments paſſed one of thoſe aſſemblies twice in the ſpace of half an hour: As there has been lately no diſturbances of this ſort in the time of ſervice, it is to be hoped, that this behaviour was accidental, and rather owing to the inattention or wildneſs of the officer who commanded the party, than to a deſign of again bringing up the practice.—— It has alſo been noticed by ſome perſons, that the ſawing of wood at the barracks, is more heard on the Sabbath, than on week days; perhaps this may be pleaded for as a work of *neceſſity* & *mercy*, the ſervice the troops are ingaged in, being ſo *important* as not to permit any other leiſure time being alloted them for this buſineſs.—— Col. Mackay, in the Raven Tranſport, with the remainder of the 65th Regiment arrived from St. Chriſtophers on the Morning of ſaid day.

May 4. The following relation of what lately happened on board the brig Pitt Packet, Captain Thomas Power, belonging to Marblehead & bound in there from Cadiz; we may venture to aſſert is a more juſt and impartial one, than what appear'd in Meſſrs. Mein & Flemming's News Paper, the day after Governor Bernard, Commodore Hood, the Lieut. Governor, Secretary and Judge Auchmuty, condeſcended to go on board the Roſe Man of War, to make enquiry into the matter.

This Brigantine when within ſeven leagues of Cape-Ann, was met with by the Roſe Man of War, Capt. Caldwell, who boarded her and took out two men he had impreſſed; but theſe being for ſome reaſons releaſed, Mr. Panton the Lieut of the Roſe, with a number of men, again boarded the brig, with deſign to take ſome other of their hands, who four in number, had ſecured themſelves in the forepeak, there determining to defend themſelves with the weapons they had procured, againſt any illegal attack upon their Liberty; ſuch an attack was then actually begun by the Lieut. He at firſt uſed many perſuaſive arguments, to induce them to ſurrender themſelves, offering in that caſe, to take but two of them, and afterwards only one of them, but finding all his endeavours ineffectual to induce them to come up, the Lieut. then informed them that he was determined to make uſe of force; and the ſailors as reſolutely proteſted, that they would defend themſelves to the laſt extremity: A piſtol charge of powder was then fired at them, which wounded the face of one Michael Corbett: and ſoon after another of the men, received a piſtol ſhot in his arm, which broke the bone and occaſioned a great effuſion of blood.—This outrage of the preſs gang, ſo far from intimidating, increaſed the reſolution of the men to die, rather than ſurrender themſelves to ſuch a lawleſs banditti? and indeed their whole conduct, ſeemed to manifeſt an abhorrence of being forced on board a man of war, and that they perferred death to ſuch a life as they deemed Slavery.—They repeatedly declared, they would kill the firſt man that offered to approach them: And a man the Lieut. ſent in to begin the attack upon them, was conſiderably wounded, on which he retreated.—The Lieut. then told them that he would lead the way to them himſelf: Corbett anſwered him, with the moſt ſolemn proteſtations, and called Almighty GOD to witneſs, that ſo ſure, as he advanced one ſtept towards him, he ſhould inſtantly loſe his life. The Lieut. told them he had ſeen many a brave fellow; ſhould take a pinch of ſnuff and then conſider of it, which having deliberately done, he began to ſtep towards them, when Corbett, agreeable to his promiſe, ſtruck the Lieutenant with a harpoon near his throat which cut the jugular vein; he only had time to ſay, that they had taken his life; and, gaſping three or four times, fell down and expired.

The ſailors ſtill continued to defend themſelves, notwithſtanding there was a large number of marines at this time on board the brig; but having provided themſelves with a quantity of liquor, all but Corbett became ſo intoxicated therewith, that they were ſoon pulled out; he continued to defend himſelf for three hours and an half after he killed the Lieutenant and it is tho't would have been killed on the ſpot, rather than have been taken, if he had retained the uſe of his limbs; but being alſo overcome with liquor, was by that means taken.

May 5. The Captain of the Roſe, after this tragical affair, tho't himſelf obliged or rather preſumed to take charge of the brig, as well as the men belonging to her, and has brought them into this harbour, together with the corps of the Lieutenant.— The inhabitants were not a little alarmed to learn that thoſe who were the aggreſſors, and acted in defiance of an act of parliament, are left at liberty, while the men who only ſtood upon their defence againſt an illegal attempt upon their liberty are confined in irons, on board the man of war, in order to their being put upon a trial for life; and that proper application for their being bro't up to town, and treated as the law preſcribes has been hitherto ineffectual; but they are quite aſtoniſhed to hear that one of the C—m——rs, and others of the cabal, have given out that Lieut. Panton was not on the buſineſs of preſſing men, but only executing the duty of a cuſtom houſe officer on board the brig, by endeavouring to ſearch out and ſecure contraband goods; and that he was therefore oppoſed & ſlain, while in the due execution of that truſt.—We ſhall only remark upon the above account, that if the Captains of our men of war have it in their power to ſtop veſſels at ſea and impreſs the ſeamen; as alſo to detain ſuch veſſels in order to break open hatches and make a ſearch for uncuſtomed goods; that then the floating property of the merchants lies at their mercy: Or if ſuch officers can aſſume on board a merchantman at ſea, the ſhape of either marine or cuſtom-houſe officer as beſt ſuits them, in order to their laying Hands on our ſeamen; that then a Kite is made of a moſt ſolemn act of parliament, provided, and enacted, for the ſecurity of the perſons of that claſs of his Majeſty's leige ſubjects in America, whether by ſea or land.

It is ſaid that the Lieutenant of the Roſe was the perſon who not long ſince fought a duel with an Inhabitant of this town, who generouſly gave him a Life, which he has ſince ſacrificed to his raſhneſs.

[*To be continued*]

Charlestown, South-Carolina, May 11.

Ever ſince the Reſignation of the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Eſq; the Place of Judge of his Majeſty's Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province, has been vacant (no Gentleman of the Law having been found that would accept it) 'till *laſt Friday*, when James Simpſon, Eſq; was, by his Excellency the Governor, appointed to that Office.—A Schooner under Seizure in February laſt, through an Act of Imprudence in the Maſter, for want of ſuch a Judge was reſtored to the Owners.—A Ship under Seizure ſince the 28th paſt, will probably now be brought into that Court.

May 18. Laſt Saturday arrived here, with his Majeſty's Mails, in 51 Days from Falmouth, the Le Deſpencer Packet Boat, commanded by Capt. William Talbot, but, we hear, has not brought Orders for calling the General Aſſembly of this Province, ſo that, in fact, the public buſineſs remains in the ſame Situation, as if no Aſſembly had been elected.

Saturday laſt Capt. Downham Newton, of the Sloop Little Betſey, arrived here from New-Providence, who informs us, that 7 ſail of ſmall Veſſels belonging to that Iſland, were lately taken by a Guarda Coſta on the Coaſt of Cuba.

A Schooner from Boſton, for Winyah, one McHurd Maſter, was lately loſt on Cape-Hatteras.

SAVANNA, (in Georgia,) April 19.

A few days ago a ſloop was run away with from Sunbury by one Sherman the maſter, having on board a quantity of rum and ſeven hundred dollars belonging to one Mr. Shaddock who had chartered her for the Weſt-Indies.

New-York, June 22.

Tueſday ſail'd for London, the Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Winn, in whom went Paſſengers, her Grace the Dutcheſs of Gordon, the Lady of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Col. Staats Morris; Maſter Billy Gage, Son of his Excellency the General, Miſs Ritchie Franks, Miſs Burges, Miſs Conor, Captain Davis, Capt. Stanton, and about Twenty other Paſſengers.

Some Advices from Albany, aſſure us, the diſputes with the Indians at Detriot, were amicably adjuſted, and Peace again ſettled:—They ſay, the pretences of the Quarrel were, that the Indians had never been paid for the Lands on which the French Inhabitants had ſettled near Detroit; and for which they have now had Satisfaction:——Sir William Johnſon, was alſo returned home again.

A letter from Liſbon mentions that a report prevails there that the Governor of Gibraltar had received orders to act with vigilance againſt the Moors.

BOSTON, July 3. 1769.

Extract of a Letter from DENNYS DE BERDT, *Eſq; to* THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq; received by the laſt Packet.*

London, April 5. 1769.

SIR,

"THE ſeveral reports relating to my conduct are ſuch falſe repreſentations, that I am obliged, both for your ſatisfaction and my own reputation, to endeavour to ſet them to rights, as I have the ſame ardent zeal for ſerving the Province and defending the cauſe of Liberty that I ever profeſſed, and ſhould be grieved if any of my friends imagined it in the leaſt abated, nor have I ever had any other ſort of connection with the Earl of Hillſborough than tranſacting the buſineſs of your province and that of the three Counties of Delaware.

"When the Petition of your Houſe arrived there were very few perſons of diſtinction in town, all thoſe to whom you ſent letters, except one, were in the country, it being in the time of general elections.

"I thought it better therefore not to deliver your petition immediately, there being none of your friends preſent to ſupport it, and the ſituation of things remained ſuch, even till ſome time after I had actually delivered it to Lord Hillſborough (if its being confeſſedly in his poſſeſſion may be called a delivery) for my being a ſmall diſtance in the country, Mr. Sayre left it with his Lordſhip on the Monday evening; I waited upon him the next morning, when his Lordſhip appointed Wedneſday, the next day, at 12 o'clock, for me to attend him. I accordingly waited on him, and after his having told me he had the petition, talked near an hour upon the ſubject, and I urged his Lordſhip to preſent it to his Majeſty when he thought it would be moſt for the benefit of the province.

"A few weeks after this meeting I again attended his Lordſhip, who ſhewed me a letter printed that day in the public papers, the writer of which reflected upon his Lordſhip for having ſecreted the petition, and this founded upon intelligence from your ſide the water, I therefore, in juſtice to his Lordſhip and real truth, immediately informed the public, by an advertiſement, I, and not his Lordſhip, had, for various reaſons, delayed it ſo long that accuſations from America againſt his Lordſhip could not be juſt at that time; he having had poſſeſſion of it, as near as I can remember, three weeks.

"Upon my delivering the letter from your Houſe, as you may ſee by mine of the 30th of Auguſt, his Lordſhip repeatedly told me that the King had ſeen your petition, and his ſecretary, Mr. Pownall, being then preſent, ſaid he wondered how any one dare aſſert to the contrary.

"If his Lordſhip did not ſhew or deliver it in a public capacity, or if it was not the firſt preſented to his Majeſty, as it was the firſt petition from the Colonies which came into the Secretary's hands, *I am not culpable*.

"From the above account, it is plain that my Lord Hillſborough's repreſentation of my conduct, reſpecting the petition of the Houſe, is a meer artful trifling with words and forms, and convinces me of what I have before ſuſpected, that his Lordſhip is not pleaſed with your petitions or the ſpirit which produces them.

"He freely expreſſes his diſapprobation to all Agents, and recommends that the buſineſs of the Province ſhould be tranſacted by the *Governor with the Secretary of State*, which I am ſure would not prove beneficial to the people.

"It is very evident from the whole of the affair, the falſe repreſentations of my conduct in which I endeavoured your real ſervice, is deſigned to weaken the mutual confidence ſo happily hitherto ſubſiſting between me and your province, which is my higheſt ambition and ſatisfaction to maintain and preſerve, and your approbation has always been the ſtrongeſt ſtimulus to your ſervice, even long before I acted in a public capacity, and your placing that confidence in me by chuſing me agent is an additional incentive to exert myſelf in your behalf, and will never be abated by any chicanery whatever.

"If you think this account will afford any ſatisfaction to the public, you have my permiſſion to print it, and remain with great eſteem,

Your obliged and obedient ſervant,

DENNYS DE BERDT."

TO BE SOLD,

500 Quintals of Jamaica Fiſh,

and 250 Barrels of Mackrell, very good in Quality. Enquire at *John Newell's*, Cooper, near the Draw Bridge, *Boſton*.

BOSTON, June 29. 1769.

ON Tueſday Evening laſt died the Reverend JOSEPH SEWALL, D. D. ſenior Paſtor of the South Church in this Town, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.——

Dr. SEWALL's deſcent was honorable—His Father* was elected a Magiſtrate of the Maſſachuſetts Colony 1684, was afterwards appointed one of the firſt Council under the preſent Charter, and was annually elected until 1725, when he reſigned his Seat at the Council-Board—He was alſo many years Chief Juſtice of the Province and Judge of Probates for the County of Suffolk, and was one of the moſt eminent Perſons of his day for piety, learning, wiſdom, integrity and univerſal charity.——

The Son was every way worthy of ſuch an excellent Father. Scarce any one ever paſſed thro' life with a more unblemiſhed character, or performed its various duties with more univerſal eſteem.

He who formeth the ſpirit of man within him, was pleaſed to favor him with valuable intellectual endowments; theſe were render'd more bright and uſeful by his literary accompliſhments—He particularly excelled as a claſſic ſcholar; and retained his claſſical learning to an uncommon degree in his advanced years—But the gifts of nature and all his acquired learning were eclipſed by his exalted piety and exemplary virtue.

He was under the influence of religion from his early days. While but a youth, there was ſuch an uncommon ſeriouſneſs and ſtrict regularity in his whole walk, as attracted the notice of all his acquaintance, and commanded reſpect even from thoſe who were ſuperior to him in age.—Tho' his family was among the firſt in the country, both for dignity and eſtate, he aimed at nothing higher than to ſerve God in the miniſtry of his Son.—Divinity was always his favorite ſtudy, not ſo much from duty as inclination. The ſubject ſuted his taſte, as it led him to a more intimate acquaintance with God, and tended to improve his mind in piety and holineſs.

The South Church no ſooner had a taſte of his gifts, than they invited him to take part of the miniſtry with that great and good man the late Rev. Mr. PEMBERTON.—He was ordained over them Sept. 16, 1713, and continued almoſt conſtantly to carry on the work of the miniſtry till the laſt year of his life.

From his childhood he knew the holy ſcriptures, his acquaintance with them encreaſed as he grew in years—He could recite them with an exactneſs to which few have attained, and knew how to explain and apply them with readineſs and propriety, both in public and in private. "From theſe he extracted his Divinity; from them the maxims of his Conduct; and by theſe, was made wiſe to ſalvation."

His preaching was ſolid, ſcriptural, inſtructive and pathetic—He had a clear and diſtinct apprehenſion of the truths of religion, and well underſtood the analogy of faith—He did not entertain his hearers with the ſubtleties of the ſchools, or with curious and unprofitable ſpeculations—His chief care was to explain and enforce the great articles of the chriſtian faith & the evangelical rules of life; to teach what we muſt believe, and how we muſt live, in order to be eternally happy—He was in principle a Calviniſt, and made the doctrines, which are uſually called the doctrines of Grace, the foundation, and the chief ſubjects of his preaching; but he was far from the dangerous extremes to which ſome have carried theſe doctrines. While he was ſolicitous to ſecure the honor of divine grace, he was equally careful to ſhow the neceſſity of holy obedience, and earneſtly preſſed on unrenewed ſinners the importance of their improving the means of gra ce, if they had any deſire to obtain an intereſt in Chriſt, and to become his ſincere diſciples—He conveyed his ſentiments in eaſy, chaſte language; and delivered himſelf with that becoming gravity, and ſeriouſneſs, that commanding elocution and decent affection, as almoſt neceſſarily engaged the attention of the aſſembly, and greatly tended to impreſs their minds and reach their hearts—He had an inward vital ſenſe of religion, that animated his diſcourſes with the ſame divine paſſions he felt in himſelf.

He diſcharged the other parts of his ſacred truſt with prudence and fidelity, diligence and impartiality, warning every man and teaching every man in all wiſdom, not only publicly but from houſe to houſe, that he might preſent every man perfect in Chriſt Jeſus.

Having obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful, he did not run in vain nor labour in vain. There is reaſon to believe, that no ſmall number, now among the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect, are bleſſing and praiſing God for him, as the inſtrument of that happineſs they now enjoy;—and that there are many yet living, who are the ſeals of his miniſtry, and will be his crown and joy in the day of the Lord.

His whole deportment was a proof of the truth of religion. It is hard to ſay what virtues were moſt eminent in him, he ſat ſuch a ſhining example of all. He always ſeemed to have a ſenſe of God upon his mind, and earneſtly preſs'd after a nearer conformity to his Divine Maſter. He kept at a great diſtance from that uſeleſs and trifling manner of converſing, which viſibly diſgraces the character of too many Chriſtians.—He ſcarce ever enter'd into company but ſomething ſerious and good dropt from his lips.—His very preſence baniſhed every thing of levity, and ſolemnized the minds of all who were with him—and yet there was ſuch a mixture of decent chearfulneſs that every one was fond of his ſociety.

Prayer was the delight of his ſoul. He was frequent in his retired devotions, and was ever ready to join with others in this ſacred exerciſe. He ſeemed to breathe his native air when he drew near to the throne of grace—and was not willing to engage in any affair of importance, without having firſt made his religious acknowledgments to the God of heaven. His public prayers were ſerious, pertinent and pathetic—and he prayed always with all prayer almoſt in a literal ſenſe, as his mind was always heavenward, and there was ſomething in his attitude and appearance that led us to think he was continually ſending up pious ejaculations; and yet his religion was ſo eaſy, ſo natural, and ſo graceful, that none ever charged him with affectation, or imagined that he aimed at the praiſe of men.

His prayers were accompanied with alms—He conſtantly devoted a tenth part of his income to pious and charitable uſes—He hath diſperſed, he hath given to the poor, his righteouſneſs endureth forever.

His heart was exceeding tender, and he ſacredly adhered to the dictates of conſcience—ſcrupulouſly afraid in all his tranſactions of doing wrong, no arguments or perſuaſions could prevail with him to act at all, until he was ſatisfied he ſhould act right.

A ſolidity and exactneſs of judgment, even in caſes of great difficulty; and a diſtinguiſhed prudence both in public & private life, made him juſtly eſteemed one of the wiſeſt Men of his day—His natural caution, improved by religion into holy watchfulneſs, rendered him to the laſt degree careful not to give any juſt occaſion of offence; but when the cauſe of God required it, he was zealous, reſolved & courageous. He bore a faithful teſtimony againſt prevailing errors and faſhionable vices, how great ſoever the character of thoſe who patronized them.—"No pretence could make him tranſgreſs his own line, and from the duties of his poſt nothing could move him. His ſpirit was truly pacific, and could ſacrifice every thing but duty for peace: and accounted nothing too dear but truth and holineſs, for the purchaſe of it."

He had a great veneration for our excellent Fathers, and could not calmly hear them reproached or vilified. He thought their magnanimity in encountering ſo many dangers for the ſake of preſerving the rights of conſcience, and their wiſdom and piety in laying ſuch happy foundations, both civil and religious, ought to cover any little miſtakes they might have fallen into—He was greatly alarmed with every motion to introduce the Hierarchy into theſe Colonies, whoſe predeceſſors had, at the peril of every earthly comfort, fled from the face of eccleſiaſtical tyranny.—Nor was he leſs jealous of the attempts made to deprive us of our civil liberties. Tho' he warmly preſs'd ſubmiſſion to the powers that be, while they are the miniſters of God for good to their ſubjects, yet he was greatly affected with the encroachments lately made upon us, and could not think a people were to be blamed for adhering to their rights & privileges, that had been purchaſed at ſo dear a rate.—Theſe things lay with weight on his mind as long as he lived, he ſpake with freedom, and ſome degree of warmth, on this intereſting topic, and often addreſſed heaven to interpoſe for our relief—His prayers, we truſt, have been heard and will be graciouſly anſwered.

With ſuch an aſſemblage of virtues, and ſuch an uniform courſe of life, it is no wonder Dr. SEWALL lived in the higheſt reputation; venerated by all, loved and eſteemed by the wiſe and good; he received the higheſt honors which were conſiſtent with his ſtation of life—On the deceaſe of the Hon. and Rev. Preſident LEVERETT, in the year 1724, he was choſen to preſide over Harvard-College, but his Church not conſenting to reſign him at the call of the public, he reſpectfully declined the honorable truſt to which he had been invited.—In 1728, on the reſignation of Dr. COLMAN, he was elected a Fellow of the Corporation, and faithfully attended the duties of that ſtation until 1765, when his age and infirmities obliged him to reſign.—He had a great and ſincere concern for the intereſt of religion and learning in that Society, and expreſſed his regard by many important ſervices. A few years ſince he made a generous donation to the College in money, the income to be for the help of indigent ſcholars. When Harvard-Hall was conſumed by fire, he was one of the firſt to repair the loſs, by a preſent of many choſen and valuable authors out of his own library.

In the year 1731 he was created Doctor of Divinity by the Univerſity of Glaſgow—He was appointed one of their Commiſſioners by the Honorable Corporation in London for the propagation of the Goſpel in New-England and parts adjacent; and once and again a correſpondent member by the Society in Scotland for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. Indeed, there was no public inſtitution ſuted to his ſtation and character, in which the undertakers did not think it an honor to have Dr. SEWALL an aſſociate; none calculated to promote the intereſt of Chriſt's kingdom, in which he did not willingly engage; and when engaged, he punctually attended their reſpective meetings; being as willing to do the duty, as to have the honor, of a public truſt.

The Lord of life was pleaſed to continue his uſefulneſs to a good old age; the evening after he had compleated his 80th year, he preached to a ſerious and affected audience, when he took a humble and thankful notice of the ſparing mercy of God to him. The Lord's day following he was ſeized with a paralitic diſorder, which ſoon put an end to his public labors and confined him to his houſe. But tho' incapable of public ſervice, he was ſtill employed in his Maſter's buſineſs. As he was viſited by great numbers, deſirous of hearing the laſt words of the aſcending Prophet, ſo he was inceſſant in his counſels, directions and prayers.—Here you might ſee the humble gracious ſaint. Others were ready to applaud the rectitude and uniformity of his life, his diligence and fidelity in his Lord's work. He, on the other hand, expreſs'd his ſenſe of his own defects, acknowledged himſelf an unprofitable ſervant, bewailed the remains of ſin, and looked to the atoning ſacrifice of Jeſus Chriſt for pardon and acceptance. In his long and tedious ſickneſs, he was a pattern of patience and ſubmiſſion, as in his health he had been an example of holy living—He encountered the apprehenſions of death, like one who believed and hoped for immortality—He enjoy'd to the laſt a ſteady peace and ſerenity of mind, and ſpake of unſeen and eternal things with a ſenſible guſt and reliſh, as if his ſoul had been upon the wing, and he had ſome foretaſte of the joy, which we have almoſt a ſure and certain hope he now poſſeſſes.——

His Remains were this day attended to the Grave with every mark of reſpect due to ſo excellent a Perſon.——

* The Hon. SAMUEL SEWALL, Eſq;

On Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHEN at the opening of the Seſſion I recommended to you to give your earlieſt Attention to the Buſineſs of the Province, I did not think that there was any Occaſion to ſpecify the Particulars of ſuch Buſineſs, as they muſt occur to you as readily as to me.

However leaſt this Omiſſion ſhould be made uſe of as an Excuſe for your Inactivity, and as you have now entered into your fourth Week, without having done any thing at all, I ſhall now capitulate the principal Articles of the public Buſineſs, which have hitherto waited for your Notice.

They are, 1. The Support of the Government; 2. The Supply of the Treaſury; 3. The providing for the Payment of the provincial Debt, which now amounts to One Hundred & Five Thouſand Pounds; 4. The Tax-Bill; 5. The Impoſt-Bill; 6. The Exciſe-Bill, if tho't proper; 7. The Eſtabliſhment for Forts and Garriſons; 8. The Continuation of the Truck Trade; 9. The Continuation or Revival of expiring or expired Laws, &c.

All theſe ſeveral Matters, and ſuch others of the ordinary Buſineſs as I may have omitted, I now recommend to your immediate Conſideration. Such Aſſiſtance as I can give you, eſpecially in removing Doubts or Difficulties which may attend any of the ſaid Buſineſſes, I ſhall be ready to afford you, ſo far as is conſiſtent with my Duty.

June 21. 1769. *Fra. Bernard.*

And on Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend another Meſſage to the Houſe, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Think it proper to inform you that His Majeſty has been pleaſed by his Sign-Manual to ſignify to me his Will and Pleaſure, that I repair to *Great-Britain*, to lay before him the State of this Province; and has alſo by his Secretary of State, given Directions for the Adminiſtration of this Government during my Abſence.

Upon this Occaſion I think it neceſſary to communicate to you the 53d of His Majeſty's Inſtructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor ſhall be abſent from the Province, one Moiety of the Salary and the Perquiſites and Emoluments which would otherwiſe be due to the Governor, ſhall, during his Abſence, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor for his Maintenance, and for the Support of the Dignity of the Government.

I have always conſidered the Grant of the Salary appointed to me, to be ſubject to this Inſtruction, altho' it was not ſo expreſt in the Act: And I have no Objection at the preſent Time, when the Abſence of the Governor is foreſeen, that the Grant of the Salary ſhall be expreſt to be ſubject to this Inſtruction.

And I muſt at the ſame Time obſerve to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majeſty as Governor of this Province, and am made to underſtand that I am to be continued in that Office, and am inſtructed for the Appropriation of the Salary, whilſt I am abſent from the Province, there is the ſame Reaſon for the Grant of the Salary now, as there has been at any other Time. I muſt therefore deſire that according to his Majeſty's 49th Inſtruction, ſuch Grant may be made to precede the other Buſineſs of the Seſſion.

June 28 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Cambridge-Street, near the Orange-Tree, three Rooms on a Floor, Yard, Garden, and a Pump of good Water.—— Enquire of the Printers.

Paralized Page 559 vid page 527 & Answerd pa. 582.

WILLIAMSBURG, *in Virginia*, June 8.

Extract of a Letter from London, *March* 17.

From the ſeveral letters which I have lately wrote you on the ſubject of American grievances, you can entertain but little hopes of immediate addreſs, Government ſtill perſiſt in maintaining their ground firmly, although no opportunity is neglected of maniſeſting to Parliament as far as is admitted, the general diſcontent which prevails among you.

"The province of New-York having tranſmitted to their agent a repreſentation of the General Aſſembly, it was put into the hands of Mr. Alderman Trecothick, who is very warm in your intereſts; but its rejection in the Houſe was reſolved upon, by a great majority.

"Though there are very little hopes of obtaining from Adminiſtration the leaſt conceſſion at preſent, yet every expedient for the deſired purpoſe will be made uſe of, however ineffectual the conſequences. Agreeable to this a motion will be made for the repeal of the revenue laws, on the inexpediency of the meaſure, in which notice is to be taken of the public declaration of the miniſtry, viz. "That they "were ſenſible of the inſignificancy of the tax, as "well as the great difficulty and expence of the col-"lection, and that they had reſolved *themſelves* to "have propoſed the repeal of the acts had not the "outrages at Boſton laid an abſolute embargo on "the deſign; that as ſix months had paſſed in per-"fect tranquility, and an apparent obedience to the "laws, the alledged reaſon for continuing their exiſ-"tence does not now prevail." And although there is little expectation of the attempt ſucceeding, yet the ſentiments of government will be come at, and ſome hints drawn from them of their future deſigns.

"The Mutiny Act is now in progreſs, which came into the Houſe in the ſame ſhape as the former, and the committee have got leave to introduce a clauſe which may not be diſagreeable to the people of America; but as they may not allow it to ſtand on the report, it is hardly worth mentioning it yet. The Secretary at War has alſo a clauſe to add, which is ſuſpected to be of the moſt offenſive nature, viz. "To give the governors, or magiſtrates, power of "quartering men in private houſes, provided there "are not ſufficient barracks, or public houſes, for "their accommodation." But this is an evil he is only ſuſpected of, from his ſtrict ſilence on the ſubject of his intended clauſe. Other parts of Adminiſtration diſavow, and even diſapprove of the meaſure; and I ſhould hope the genius of the Britiſh nation will aſſiſt in oppoſing ſuch a deſign.

"You will obſerve, by the printed papers I have ſent to you, that the Parliament will not liſten to the American arguments, yet the public has had an opportunity to judge of their force."

By ſome Gentlemen from N. Carolina, we learn that the Aſſembly of that province is diſſolved.

Arrived at Norfolk, The Captains Swan and Sweat from Boſton.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) June 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City, April 18.

"Tho' I have but a moment to write, I can't help ſaying, we are all in confuſion here: The ——ſe of C—, notwithſtanding Wilkes has been four times elected for Middleſex, refuſe to let him ſit, and have at length (the 15th inſtant) choſe a Repreſentative for that county, one Col. Luttrell, of the Dragoons: This you, may be ſure, will not ſit eaſy on the ſtomachs of the Freeholders of England, and what will be the conſequence, cannot be told, for there is fire enough in the minds of moſt people, to raiſe ſuch a Flame, as would not be eaſily extinguiſhed.—Thank Heaven this —M—y have their hands ſo full at home, that they have no time to think of new preſſions for poor America.

"There ſeems to be very little chance this ſeſſion, of a repeal of the American Revenue Acts, but ſtill I would wiſh you could refrain from violence, and apply ſteadily to the encouragement of manufactures and frugality, which in the end, will, and muſt enſure Redreſs."

Philadelphia, June 22.

Extract of Letter from New-Caſtle, on Delaware, dated May 11, 1769.

"I have encloſed you copies of the proceedings of the houſe of aſſembly here, relative to the advice given to his Majeſty by the houſes of parliament, for the ſeizing and carrying off any perſon to England from America, that may be obnoxious to King's miniſters.—You will perceive thoſe proceedings were agitated in the houſe, in conſequence of a letter from the ſpeaker of the late houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, incloſing their reſolves, which the houſe here thought fit to adopt in expreſſion as well as ſentiment; which, if done in the other governments on the continent, will be the beſt evidence of *unanimity* that can be given."

[*The RESOLVES were the ſame verbatim with thoſe of the Aſſembly of Virginia, publiſhed in the* Evening-Poſt *of June* 12th, *to which we refer our Readers.*]

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Town from Connecticut, the Honorable Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; with his Son Mr. Thomas Dyer, and Jedediah Elderkin, Eſq; with his Son Mr. Vine Elderkin; and on Saturday they ſet out for Eaſton, where they expect to meet a conſiderable Number of the New-England Adventurers from Wyoming.

We hear from Cumberland County, that ſundry Perſons have been [illegible] to the Settlements of the New England Adventurers, at Wyoming, who inform, that the Settlement conſiſts at preſent of upwards of 300 Men, and more are daily arriving;—that they have built ſeveral Houſes, have planted two hundred acres of land with Indian Corn, have good ſtore of all neceſſaries, and are daily making further improvements, that they treat every one who goes among them with ſo much friendſhip & hoſpitality, and appear ſo upright and humane in their tempers, as engage the eſteem and reſpect of all their Viſitants; that they have with them a number of men of the beſt character, great experience & good ſenſe; and, it is ſaid, the Adventurers will be ſpeedily increaſed by great numbers from New-England and other parts, and are ſo ſtrongly ſupported by numerous and able friends, that we may hope ſoon to ſee the trade of this province conſiderably increaſed by their induſtry and ſucceſs.

Capt. Bingley from Liſbon, informs, that a few days before he failed, an expreſs arrived there from Gibraltar, with an account that the Emperor of Morocco had declared War againſt the Engliſh.

On the 4th of June, in lat. 25. long. 57. Capt. Davis from Boſton for Dominica, was ſpoke with, all well, and 5 weeks out.

BOSTON, *July* 3. 1769.

Tueſday laſt arrived here from New-Providence, His Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Eſq; formerly Governor of this Province, and late Governor of the Bahama Iſlands, and a Lieut. General in his Majeſty's Army. His Excellency was ſaluted as he paſſed Caſtle William, and many principal Gentlemen of the Town have waited on him with their Compliments.

We hear from Hingham, that on the 24th of June Mrs. *Jane Browne*, the pious and amiable Conſort of the Rev'd *John Browne*, of that Place, departed this Life, in the 27th Year of her Age.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning died here, Mrs. *Katherine Johonnot*, Conſort of Mr. *Peter Johonnot*, and a Daughter of the late Hon. *William Dudley*, Eſq;

Laſt Monday the Beaver Sloop of War, Captain Belew, arrived at Piſcataqua from this Place.

We hear from New-Braintree, that one Morning laſt Week Mr. Phineas Warner of that Town went to drive ſome Horſes (as he thought) out of his Incloſure, but coming near found they were two Mooſe; upon which he got his Gun, and following them a ſmall Diſtance killed one of them, and wounded the other. The one he killed was Six Feet in Height, and when ſtretched on the Ground, from the End of his Noſe to the End of his hind Legs, was 12 Feet 4 Inches.

We hear from Kittery, that laſt Monday a white Man and a Negro, having been hoeing Corn there, went into the River to cool themſelves, and were both drowned, & found claſp'd in each others Arms.

Tueſday Morning laſt a Woman going to the South Market for a Fiſh, ſtop'd at the Shop of Mr. Chace under Liberty Tree, and appearing to be faint, ſome Water was got, but on raiſing her up ſhe died inſtantly: A Jury of Inqueſt was ſummoned, and the Opinion of ſeveral Doctors being taken, ſhe appeared to be one Sarah Johnſon of Bridgwater, on whom were found ſeveral Marks of Violence which had been perpetrated the 24th Inſtant, by Soldiers unknown, which probably was the Cauſe of her Death.

Tueſday laſt two Men, who worked at the Barber's Buſineſs in Town, went a Pleaſuring in a Sail-Boat, but before they got half Way to the Caſtle a Guſt of Wind came on, and they not underſtanding the Management of the Boat, kept the Sails up, which overſet her, and ſhe ſunk, with one of the Men, named Thomas Noland; the other Man was taken up alive by a Boat belonging to Charleſtown, after he had been in the Water a Quarter of an Hour.

Thurſday laſt a Child about 4 Years old was run over by a Horſe and killed upon the Spot.

We hear from Milton, that laſt Friday a Man at that Place in ſtriking Fire with his Gun, not knowing it to be loaded, it went off juſt as his Daughter was entring the Door from Milking, and ſhot her through the Thighs, of which Wounds ſhe preſently after died.

And on Saturday laſt as one Michael Carter, a Native of Ireland, was driving a Cart in Back-ſtreet, loaded with Coal, in attempting to turn the Corner of a Brick-Building, was ſuddenly caught between the Cart and the Corner of ſaid Building, the upper Corner of the Cart taking his Head, and the under Corner his Breaſt, by which means his Skull was fractur'd, and his Body violently preſſed, ſo that he inſtantly expired: he was about 20 Years of Age.

Laſt Friday Morning his Majeſty's Ship Romney, Capt. Parker, arrived here from Halifax.—And the next Morning arrived the Senegal Sloop of War, commanded by Sir Thomas Rich.

☞ *For the RESOLVES of the Houſe of Repreſentatives at their preſent Sitting, and other Matters, ſee the SUPPLEMENT.*]

*** Thoſe who incline to be Adventurers in Faneuil-Hall Lottery muſt purchaſe immediately, as the Managers purpoſe to draw very ſoon.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

By John Gore, *jun*.

Oppoſite to LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON,

North-American Manufactures, *viz.*

Blue, black, claret colour'd & mix'd Cloths, Wilton mix'd Cotton and Linen, maſqueraded ditto, half-yard & 3 qr. Diaper, fine 7-8th Nutfield Linen, fine Nutfield Thread, Mens ribb'd Worſted Hoſe, white Cotton and Linen Tow-Cloth, Lynn Shoes, Poll-Combs, Cards, &c.

N. B. All Sorts of Mens and Womens Wear, manufactured in *New-England*, taken in Exchange for Engliſh Goods.

☞ *Caſh given for any that are very fine.*

At the ſame Place may be had, a genteel Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which will be Sold extreme low for CASH.

TO BE SOLD,

A good full built Veſſel, about 160 Tons, now on the Stocks at *Taunton*, planked to the Gunwale, and the upper Works now a finiſhing.—Alſo another of 145 Tons, launched and carried down the River over the Bars:—Both Veſſels built of ſeaſoned white Oak.

Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the Conditions of Sale, may inſpect the Form and Quality of ſaid Veſſels, and if they are found deficient in Model, Stuff, or Workmanſhip, the Subſcriber obliges himſelf to pay them for two Days Journey. JOHN ADAM.

Strayed or Stollen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in *Roxbury*, the 26th or 27th of laſt *May*, a ſorrel MARE about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces; has a white Stripe in her Forehead, and ſome white on her hind Feet. Said Mare is about 7 Years old. If any Perſon will inform where ſaid Mare is, or bring her to me at *Roxbury*, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

July 3. 1769. *Jonathan Davis.*

TO BE LET,

A very large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Stable, next Door Northward of the *Heart* and *Crown*. Enquire of *John Hunt*.

At William Scott's *Store*,

North Side of Faneuil-Hall, *next Door to the Sign of General* Wolfe, *are to be ſold by Wholeſale & Retail,*

3-4th, 7-8th, & yard wide Iriſh Linens, from 10*s*. to 50*s*. O.T. per Yard.

9-8th & 10-8th wide Sheeting, from 11*s*6*d* to 25*s*.

6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 10-4th wide Diaper and Damaſk Table Cloths.

Clouting & Toweling Diaper, Dowlas & Huckabuck.

A fine aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbons.

Horn and Ivory Combs by the Dozen, at all Prices.

Shoe, Knee & Stock Buckles of Silver, plated on Braſs or Steel, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.

Plated caſt Steel Razors. Plated Spurs.

Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, ſundry Prices.

Needles of all Sizes from No. 1. to No. 10. by the Thouſand or Hundred.

Sorted Necklaces by the Groce or Dozen.

Liberty Sleeve Buttons and other kinds of ditto.

Table Knives and Forks, Penknives, Snuff-Boxes, Screws, &c.

Mancheſter Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes and Cotton, &c.

Silk and Worſted Gloves and Mitts.

Thread and Worſted Hoſe.

White and colour'd Threads; with a Variety of ſmall Goods by Retail, &c.

Juſt imported in the Brig Lively, William Hindſon *Maſter, from Jamaica, and to be Sold by*

Edward Tyler

On Vernon's *Wharf*,

A few Puncheons of Jamaica RUM, alſo a few Hogſheads of Jamaica SUGAR.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Brick HOUSE, in Cold-Lane, oppoſite Sudbury-ſtreet, in good Repair. Enquire of the Printers.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *July* 1. 1769.

Entered-In.

Angus & Hudſon from North Carolina; Atwood from Halifax; Higgins & Boyd from New London; Clark and Ellis from New Providence; Squier from New Haven; Jarvis from Iſle of May; Cartwright from Liſbon; Cowningſhield & Ball from St. Lucia; Whitmarſh and Gardner from Cape Nichola; and McEwen from Grenada.

Outward-Bound.

Hogg to St. Auguſtine; Odell and Burroughs to New Haven; Critchard to Louiſbourg; Atwood to Halifax; McNeil to Quebec; Higgins to New-London; Thacher to Newſoundland.

Cleared-Out.

Parker & McPhilliny for Philadelphia; Tapſcott for Newſoundland; Wales for Halifax; Hodgkins for Quebec; Rockwell for New London; Dogget for Nova Scotia; Deming for New Haven; Chambers for Weſt Indies.

House of Commons & Present Ministry & Page 540. (3) vid. Molasses Act pa. 9. — Glass Act pa. 735 [illegible]
Turn to Index to Find Riots at Boston. (4) vid. Mutiny Act pa. 274. (1) vid pa. 538 (2) vid pa. 4[illegible]
468 (3) vid. pa. 540 (5) vid pa. 565.

Meſſrs FLEETS.

Pleaſe to publiſh the following.

I Have lately publiſhed ſome political Enquiries and Remarks on our Liberties, Taxation and the late Tranſactions, with extracts of Mr. Mauduit's letters reſpecting the firſt requiſition to this province, and endeavoured to ſhew ſome of the wrong meaſures that were purſued in the colonies, and that it would have been but a ſmall proportion to each one of us to have conformed to the requiſition, and raiſe it as our ordinary taxes; and alſo to ſhew the cauſe and ſource of our preſent diſtreſſes: And among other cauſes, I mentioned the ignorance of the populace occaſioned by the ill practices and falſe colourings of a party; and that conſidering the cauſes it would have appeared ſtrange if they had not been ſeduced, or even infatuated and miſled: And that it was in a great meaſure owing to the aſſiduity of a ſcribbling party, which I propoſe to ſhew by ſome particular remarks.— The brevity propoſed will not admit of my pointing out particularly the many inflammatory pieces publiſhed in our news papers, and in the pamphlets that have been publiſhed, that had a tendency to miſlead the populace.

As the Farmer's Letters are taken in hand and anſwered, I ſhall paſs them over.

There are others alſo worthy of notice; one of which writers is Mr. D-l—y, who is ſaid to be a celebrated civillian, whoſe performance may have been conſidered as unanſwerable, and an infallible oracle, on which I ſhall proceed to make ſome brief remarks. Its being publiſhed under ſuch a pompous character muſt ſerve to increaſe its influence, and his cenſures and concluſions on the Stamp-act muſt be thought maſterly. As he had the aſſurance to call it "rigorous and ſevere, and to repreſent it as flagrant injuſtice—as ſtriking at the very root of liberty—as depriving us of every privilege that diſtinguiſh freemen from ſlaves—and as being promoted by a tyrannical diſpoſition," which I give as a ſpecimen of the inflammatory part of his performance.—And as the anſwer to the Farmer's Letters may be conſidered as an anſwer to what he ſays of our rights by charter to tax ourſelves, and of the right of parliament to tax us, I ſhall but lightly touch upon them.—He proceeds to ſay, why was not the uſual requiſitions made to the colonies and the ſums ſtated, and that if they had he doubted not but they would have been treated with reſpect, and enlarges in ſeveral pages on the conſequences of ſuch omiſſion, and ſaid "if the colonies are in debt the payment of it hath not been refuſed—it hath not been demanded." But it could not have been thus and truly declared with reſpect to us in this province who were acquainted with it, as appears by extracts of our Agent's letters lately publiſhed, tho' I cannot conclude that it was treated with much reſpect —and I doubt not but the other Agents were as knowing about the demand and as faithful as Mr. Mauduit, and that the Colonies were acquainted with the requiſition, tho' not fully publiſhed in them as it ſhould have been—which may ſerve to ſhew how unfairly he ſtated the caſe—I ſhall now proceed——

He founds the liberties of the Colonies on Common Law, and acknowledges their ſubordination—and ſays "that at their planting here it was expected that obedience and protection would be conſidered as reciprocal duties—and that the Colonies are dependent on Great-Britain, and that the ſupreme authority veſted in the King, Lords and Commons may juſtly be exerciſed on the Colonies to ſecure or preſerve their dependence." I am of opinion that he did not, then, well conſider the conſequence of the other parts of his performance and the like from others, as to think that there was ſuch danger of his aſſent to the power of parliament being improved againſt us, as now appears——He then proceeds to deny the right of Parliament to tax us, and ſays, "that the ſubject cannot be taxed without his conſent." I ſhall now ſhew how far he ſupports it, where he ſays "we derive our right of exemption from all taxes made without our conſent from the Common Law, DECLARED and CONFIRMED by Charters; which principle (he ſays) is inforced by the great Charter and Bill of Rights" which I think very injurious, as they declare no ſuch thing —and that he ought not thus impoſe on the public —The great Charter and Bill of Rights declare nothing more in favour of it than that the ſubject ſhall not be taxed but with the conſent of Parliament; which ſeems to veſt the right of taxation in the King, Lords and Commons (which I doubt not may be by them delegated to others) and as the ſtamp-act paſſed their ſanction I think he might have treated it with more modeſty——He alſo ſaid that ſome of the Colonies were by their charters expreſsly exempt from taxation, other than by their repreſentatives: But in that caſe the validity of their exemption has been queſtioned—For if the great Charter and Bill of Rights do eſtabliſh the right of taxation in the King and Parliament, ſo that the King cannot tax the ſubject but by their conſent, it may be a matter of doubt whether he can exempt them without the conſent of Parliament—For taxes may be conſidered as the duties of ſubjects in conſequence of their protection; and may it not be ſaid that all thoſe who are protected by the power of an empire are debtors to the ſtate for it till paid, which ſeems to be founded in the nature of government and ſubjection, and the eternal rules of juſtice, agreeable to an antient inſtitute which injoins ſubjection with tribute, cuſtom and honor.

His right of exemption from taxes does not hold good among us, where near one third of the perſons taxed are not qualified by our laws to vote in the choice of a repreſentative; and he is often choſen by a bare majority; and many of our new towns are taxed that never had a repreſentative: If ſuch towns do find themſelves over-rated, they may on application be heard, and perhaps find a more powerful advocate than any one they could ſend to court.

I ſhall now proceed to conſider the great taxes he has alarmed the public with, that ſerved only to raiſe unjuſt prejudices in their minds, which if duly conſidered may appear as a ſhadow, or as operating againſt his own plan—For the prohibition on Tobacco does give a notable inſtance of the power of Parliament, of long ſtanding in the Colonies—And as the tax on Tobacco (which he calls £.270,000 ſterl. per ann. in our favour) is paid by the conſumers thereof in Europe we cannot juſtly claim any great degree of merit on that account; and with reſpect to the tax of more than £.900,000 ſterl. per ann. which he ſays is paid by the Colonies on the goods and manufactures of Great-Britain conſumed in them, I would obſerve that it cannot be conſider'd as meritorious in the Coloniſts to pay the like advanced price and no more than the conſumers thereof do on the like goods in every part of the empire; and do not many of them come cheaper to us than for conſumption in England, by reaſon of the debenture at their export; and are we not greatly favoured in the article of Tobacco. He allows that 30,000 hogſheads of it are conſumed in England, ſubject to a tax of £.90,000 ſterl. from which and many other the like taxes we are exempt; and may we not ſuppoſe, that thoſe taxes are agreeable to Magna Charta, by vertue of power veſted in the King and Parliament, whoſe right it is at all times to lay taxes for a revenue on ſuch articles as they think beſt for the public good, and free from impeachment.——If that writer can by his ſuperiour abilities propoſe and carry into execution a plan to lighten the national charges, he may be conſidered of more importance.——I am even ſurprized to ſee him treat the affair not only in a maſterly but arbitrary way, and with ſuch poſitive terms, when his concluſions are founded on falſe ſuggeſtions and groundleſs ſcruples—and that he ſhould pretend to ſet up Common Law againſt Common Juſtice, after he had acknowledged obedience and protection to be reciprocal duties.

And as it is now a time for us ſeriouſly to conſider and calmly reſolve how we may beſt proceed according to the rules of reaſon, the true ſtate of the affair and good policy, in order to be rid of our difficulties; when heat of paſſion and an undue fervor may divert us from attending to the moſt reaſonable propoſals, or excite an indecent appearance in our addreſſes for relief—I cannot therefore help being under great concern to find ſo much of the like falſe colourings continued and heat of temper kept up, and ſuch inflammatory, if not libellous comments publiſhed in what is called a Journal of the Times, and to conclude that the writer would be much more likely to ſerve our public good, if he would keep to the true ſtate of facts, in an orderly manner, free from ſuch ſarcaſtical remarks and invectives as have lately appeared.

And how much is it to be lamented if ſuch practices may be continued with impunity, and the writers openly rewarded.

All which is ſubmitted to the public by a ſincere friend to the Colonies, and their beſt intereſts.

Z. T.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Hon. His Majeſty's Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. held at Plymouth, *in the County of* Plymouth, *&c.) At the Houſe of* Eliſha Foord, *Innholder in* Marſhfield, *in ſaid County, on* Tueſday *the 1ſt of* Auguſt, *at 3 o'Clock, Afternoon, by* John Winſlow, *Eſq;* and Lucy Bourn, *Adminiſtrators on the Eſtate of* Rouſe Bourn, *late of* Marſhfield, *in the County aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the Payment of his the deceaſed's Debts,*

Part of his Real Eſtate, viz. a Part of an Iſland called *Hewit's-Iſland*, containing thirty or forty Acres of good Land, well watered & fenced, and ſo much of Meadow, if wanted, as will with the Iſland produce Three Hundred Pounds Lawful Money. The Meadow propoſed for Sale to be by the Acre, beginning at the Landing Place Meadow near the ſaid deceaſed's, or other Meadows if convenient.

And alſo on the Third Day of *Auguſt*, at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, all his Moveable Eſtate, conſiſting of Bedding, Chairs, Tables, and every Utenſil for Houſe keeping, Live Stock, Horſe and Chaiſe, Yokes, Hoes, and Huſbandry Tools.—— The laſt Sale to begin at Two of the Clock of ſaid Day.——The Premiſes and Articles may be viewed at any Day between this and the Day of Sale.

And alſo by the ſaid John, *in his private Capacity.*

His Farm call'd *Dagon Paſture*, with *Carſwell* Marſh adjoining, containing One Hundred Acres, well meadow'd, wooded and watered, and Land in proportion for Feeding and Tillage.—To be ſhewn at any Day to thoſe inclining to purchaſe.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Barrell

At the loweſt Rates for the Caſh,

At Store No. 3. the South Side of the Town Dock,

In large, or ſmall Quantities.

Green Coffee;	Flour;	Cotton Wool;
Chocolate;	Rice;	Hard Soap;
Loaf and Brown Sugars;	Indigo;	Kippen's Snuff;
	Brimſtone;	Caſes of Bottles;
Cinnamon;	Copperaſs,	Caſe Bottles;
Cloves;	Allum;	China Ware;
Pepper;	Redwood;	Glaſs Ware;
Allſpice;	Logwood;	Earthen Ware;
Ginger;	Starch;	Lamp Black;
Muſtard;	Raiſons;	

ALSO, *Ship Bread of the beſt Kind, IndianCorn, Wool Cards; warranted Scythes; Flax, &c.*

☞ Claret in Bottles, and choice Jamaica Spirit.

Richard Jennys

Has to ſell at his SHOP in Marlborough Street, oppoſite the Sign of the LAMB, South End,

A variety of Engliſh India & Scotch Goods,

ſuitable for the Seaſon, very Cheap, for Caſh only.

Among which are the following, viz.

AN aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Luteſtrings & Mantua Silks, with neweſt faſh. trimgs.	A Great variety of plain & figur'd Scotch Lawn
Pink & blue ½ ell Perſians	plain & flower'd Gauze
Perſian Taffaties	Gauze Handkerchiefs
White Sarinet	Gauze Aprons
White Tabby	black & white ſilk Mitts
Plain black Pelong Sattin	Long Lawns
Spotted & figur'd ditto	Trolly and Blond Lace
plain and figur'd white half ell ditto	Black Ditto
plain & fig. crimſon ditto	Pound Cap Wire
fine black Sattin ⅞ wide	Engliſh white wax Beads
black & crimſon Ruſſell	beſt French Ditto
black, green, pink & drab colour'd Taffaties	Sewing Silks
A variety of Callicoes and Patches, very handſome and very cheap	Yellow Holland
pink, blue, cinnamon and cloth color'd Brolios	Stay Cord and Braid
Bengalls Miſſinetts	Galloom
Brilliants Silveretts	white Buckram
Cambricks Lawns	black and cloth colour'd Callimancoes
Pariſnett Fans	crimſon, pink, green and blue ditto
black & white Catgut	black & cloth col. Tammy
	green, crimſon & pink dit.
	black, drab and olive Cotton Velvet
	rich claret color'd ditto
	&c —&c.—&c.

ALSO, warranted Lynn Shoes, choice Bohea Tea, beſt French Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allſpice, &c.

Cambridge, June 21, 1769.

Candidates for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS, are hereby notified to attend at HARVARD-COLLEGE on Wedneſday the 12th of *July*. Any that neglect ſuch Attendance may not expect their Degree this Year.

By Order, J. WINTHROP.

Cambridge, June 21, 1769.

Candidates for Admiſſion into

HARVARD-COLLEGE are hereby notified that the Tutors have agreed to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the Friday and Saturday after Commencement. viz. the 21ſt and 22d Days of *July* next.

By Order, ANDW. ELIOT, jun.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts*, 22d *May* 1769. } WHEREAS *Jeremiah Moulton*, Eſq; and *Jotham Moulton*, Gentleman, both of *York*, within the County of *York*, by their Petition to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. ſet forth, That one *William Phillips*, many Years ſince, being ſeized in Fee of a Tract of Land of eight Miles ſquare, in the County of *York*, gave Nineteen Thouſand Acres, Part thereof, to certain Perſons for a Townſhip, and the Remainder to his Wife *Bridget*; the Whole being known and called *Philipſtown*, till it's Incorporation by the Name of *Sanford*: That the ſaid *Bridget* by her laſt Will and Teſtament deviſed all her Intereſt therein to her four Children, *Peleg Sandford*, *Samuel Phillips*, *William Phillips*, and *Eliphal Stretton*, in equal Shares; That one fourth part thereof, being *Eliphal Stretton*'s Intereſt, has by ſeveral Conveyances been lately veſted in the ſaid *Jeremiah* and *Jotham*. And the ſaid *Jeremiah* and *Jotham* thereupon prayed the ſaid Court to cauſe their Quarter Part to be ſet off to them to hold in Severalty.—This is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons intereſted in the ſaid Land and have ought to object to the granting the Prayer of the ſaid Petition, that they appear before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the ſaid Superiour Court, &c. to be holden at *York*, in the County of *York*, on the Tueſday next following the fourth Tueſday of *June* next; when and where they may be heard touching the ſame, if they ſee meet,

By Order of Court,

SAMUEL WINTHROP, Cler.

Choice BEEF and FLOUR,

To be ſold by JOHN BARRETT and SONS, Near the Mill-Bridge.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boſton Evening-Poſt*, (No. 1762.)

MONDAY, July 3. 1769.

BOSTON, July 3. 1769.

The following is ſaid to be the Subſtance of the RESOLVES unanimouſly paſſed by the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *on the Firſt Day of July Inſtant.*

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's Colony of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, convened by his Majeſty's Authority, by Virtue of his Writ iſſued by his Excellency the Governor, under the Great Seal of the Province, and this Houſe, thinking it their Duty at all Times to teſtify their Loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their Regard to the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of themſelves and their Conſtituents, do paſs the following Reſolutions to be entered on the Records of the Houſe.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe do, and ever will bear the firmeſt Allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his Majeſty's Perſon, Family, Crown and Dignity.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe do concur in and adhere to the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Year One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Sixty five, and particularly in that eſſential Principle, that no Man can be taxed or bound in Conſcience to obey any Law to which he has not given his conſent in Perſon, or by his Repreſentative.

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and conſequently of the Colonies jointly or ſeverally, to Petition the King for Redreſs of Grievances, and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other, in order to procure a joint Concurrence, in dutiful Addreſſes for Relief from their common Burthens.

RESOLVED, That Governor *Bernard* in wantonly diſſolving the laſt Year's Aſſembly, and in refuſing to call another, tho' repeatedly requeſted by the People, acted againſt the Spirit of a free Conſtitution; and if ſuch Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleaſes to render himſelf abſolute.

RESOLVED, That at a Time when there was a general Diſcontent, on account of the Revenue Acts, an expectation of the ſudden arrival of a military Power to enforce the Execution of thoſe Acts, a dread of the Troops being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our Petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at ſuch a Juncture diſſolved, and the Governor's refuſing to call a new one, and the People thereby reduced to almoſt a State of Deſpair, at ſuch a Time it was innocent, if not highly expedient and neceſſary for the People to convene by their Committees in order to aſſociate, conſult and adviſe the beſt Means to promote Peace and Order, and by all lawful Ways to endeavor to have their united Complaints laid before the Throne, and jointly to pray for the royal Interpoſition in favor of our violated Rights, nor can this Procedure poſſibly be conceived to be illegal, as they expreſly diſclaimed all Governmental Acts.

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That Governor *Bernard* in his Letters to Lord *Hillſborough*, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious Repreſentation of the Conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Colony, and of the Magiſtrates, Overſeers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, tending to bring on theſe reſpectable Bodies, and eſpecially of ſome individuals, the unmerited diſpleaſure of our gracious Sovereign, to introduce a military Government into the Province, and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere Reſolutions as a true, juſt and candid ſtate of Facts muſt have prevented.

RESOLVED, That Governor *Bernard* in the Letters before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the King ſhould "have the Council Chamber in his own Hands, "and ſhould be enabled by Parliament, to ſuperſede by Order in his Privy Council, Commiſſions granted in his Name and under his Seal "throughout the Colonies," has diſcovered his Enmity to the true Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and to the Liberties of the Colonies; and particularly has meditated a Blow at the Root of ſome of the moſt invaluable Conſtitutional and Charter Rights of this Province; the Perfidy of which, at the very Time he was profeſſing himſelf a warm Friend to the Charter, is altogether unparallelled by any Perſon in his Station, and ought never to be forgotten.

RESOLVED, That the eſtabliſhing a Standing Army in this Colony, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an Invaſion of the natural Rights of the People, as well as thoſe which they claim as freeborn Engliſhmen, and which are confirmed by Magna Charta, & the Bill of Rights as ſettled at the Revolution, and by the Charter of this Province.

RESOLVED, That a Standing Army is not known as a Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution in any of the King's Dominions; and every Attempt to eſtabliſh it as ſuch has ever been eſteemed a dangerous Innovation, and manifeſtly tending to enſlave the People.

RESOLVED, That the ſending an armed Force into this Colony, under a Pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the Civil Authority, is an Endeavour to eſtabliſh a Standing Army here without our Conſent, and highly dangerous to this People;—is unprecedented and unconſtitutional.

HIS Excellency General *Gage*, in his Letter to Lord *Hillſborough*, October the thirty-firſt, having among other exceptionable Things expreſſed himſelf in the following Words: "From what "has been ſaid, your Lordſhip will conclude, "That there is no Government in Boſton; in "Truth there is very little at preſent, and the "Conſtitution of this Province leans ſo much to "the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has "not the Power to remedy the Diſorders that "happen in it."

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That his Excellency General *Gage*, in this and other Aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermeddled in the Civil Affairs of this Province, which are altogether out of his Department; and in the internal Police of which, by his Letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a Degree of Ignorance equal to the Malice of the Author.

WITH Reſpect to the Nature of our Government, this Houſe is of Opinion, that the Wiſdom of that great Prince, WILLIAM the Third, who gave the Charter, aided by an able Miniſtry, and thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh Conſtitution and Law, together with the happy Effects that have been derived from it to the Nation, as well as this Colony, did place it above the Reprehenſion of the General, and ſhould have led him to enquire whether the Diſorders complained of have not ariſen from an arbitrary Diſpoſition in the Governor, rather than from too great a Spirit of Domocracy in the People.

AND this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep Concern, that too many in Power at Home and Abroad ſo clearly avow not only in private Converſation, but in their public Conduct, the moſt rancorous Enmity againſt the free Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their Endeavors to render the Monarchy abſolute, and the Adminiſtration arbitrary in every Part of the Britiſh Empire.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe after the moſt careful Enquiry have not found any Inſtance of the Courſe of Juſtice being interrupted by Violence, even before a ſingle Magiſtrate, nor of any Magiſtrate's refuſing to enquire into, or redreſs any Complaint properly laid before him; while it is notorious to all the world, that even ſuch Acts of Parliament as have been deemed by the whole Continent highly oppreſſive, have been ſo far from being oppoſed with Violence, that the Duties impoſed and rigorouſly exacted, have been punctually paid.

RESOLVED, That the fining in the ſmall Sum of *Ten Pounds* only, an high handed Offender, viz. one *Fellows*, in the County of *Eſſex*, who by Force and with Fire Arms loaded with Ball and Swan-ſhot, reſcued a Priſoner lawfully taken by the Sheriff of ſaid County, is a Grievance, and tends to the Encouragement of ſuch Crimes for the future.

RESOLVED, That the frequently entering *Nolle Proſequi* by the Attorney and Advocate General, in Caſes favorable to the Liberty of the Subject, and rigorous Proſecutions by Information and otherwiſe in thoſe in favor of Power, is a daring Breach of Truſt, and an inſupportable Grievance on the People.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that all Trials for Treaſons, Miſpriſon of Treaſon, or for any Felony or Crime whatſoever, committed or done in this his Majeſty's ſaid Colony by any Perſon or Perſons reſiding therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's Courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known Courſe of Proceeding; and that the ſeizing any Perſon or Perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any Crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Places beyond the Sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of Britiſh Subjects; as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of ſummoning and producing Witneſſes on ſuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accuſed.

THE Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, have been warned by Order of the Selectmen to aſſemble at Faneuil-Hall To-Morrow Afternoon; "Then & there to conſider of the Petition of a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, ſetting forth, that ſome Perſons have, as they are informed from good Authority, petitioned or requeſted of his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, Commander in Chief of this Province, that the 14th or ſome other Regiment may be detained in this Town in order to protect their Lives and Properties, notwithſtanding the Laws of the Land make ample Proviſion for the Security of all his Majeſty's Subjects without the Aid of any Military Force whatever; and fearing ſuch Requeſt may be repreſented to Adminiſtration as the Senſe of the Inhabitants, they pray that ſuch Steps may be taken, as the Town ſhall think proper, to prevent the ill Effects of ſuch Repreſentations, and to convince the World that the Reſidence of a Military Power in the Body of this Metropolis is, upon various Conſiderations, quite diſagreeable to the Inhabitants."

We hear from a Place called *Merrimaſhee*, near the Iſland of St. John's in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, that Mr. *William Murray*, of this Town, chief Undertaker of a Salmon Fiſhery for ſome Time paſt carried on at that Place, a few Weeks ſince accidentally fell over the Side of the Veſſel, three Days after his arrival there, & was unfortunately drowned; his Body was taken up about 6 Hours after.

On Tueſday laſt, at 4 Miles from Boſton, Farenheit's Thermometer placed in the open Air, and in a dead Shade was at 11 o'Clock at 96 half, and at 3 at 99 half; which is 3 Degrees higher than the ſame Thermometer, which has been uſed for ſeveral Years paſt was ever obſerved to be before:—So it may be concluded that that was the hotteſt Day which has been known here for many Years paſt.

Upon this Thermometer, Summer Heat is marked at 76, Blood Heat at 96, Feaver Heat at 112: So that the Heat of this Day was within 11 and a half of Feaver Heat.

On THURSDAY next,
At *THREE* o'Clock, Afternoon,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,
——Sundry Articles of Houſe Furniture, &c.——

A genteel Mohogony Cheſt on Cheſt Draws, a good Mohogony Bureau, Mohogony Tables, a neat Mohogony Deſk & Book-Caſe, Feather Beds, a variety of China, Glaſs and Delph Ware, a moſt excellent Jack, and ſome other Kitchen Furniture,—Plate, Watches, Rings, &c. &c.——Some Engliſh Goods,—and a Negro Man.

Thurſday next, THREE o'Clock Afternoon.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

BEAVER.

A few Packs of *Spring-Beaver* to be diſpoſed of by the Commiſſary-General.

STONE-LIME.

To be Sold on board the Sloop St. John's Pacquet, Henry Brookings, *Maſter.*

St. John's Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogſhead, equal if not ſuperiour to any imported into this Town.

LEFT at a Shop in Cornhill, a Lady's Stone LOCKET, ſet in Gold. The Owner may have it again by enquiring at the *Heart & Crown.*

TICKETS in FANEUIL-HALL-Lottery Letter E. may be had at the *Heart & Crown.*

These resolves were afterwards altered see Pa. 572. They were at first Reported by the Committee.

(1) vid page 157 & 163. (2) vid Petition's page 241—248. (3) vid. Molasses Act pa. 9 — Glass Act page 735. vol. 1. & vid page 51— (4) vid. page 163. (5) vid. pa. 241—248. (6) vid. Convention pa. 248—264—272. (7) vid. page 436—468. (8) vid — Barnard's Letters page 463 &c & 831 &c (9) vid ye Charter pa. 1077. & vid arrival of army &c pa 263. (10) vid. magna Charta pa. 790. (11) vid. Bill Rights pa 1053. (12) vid. pa. 466. (13) vid. petition page 511. (14) vid. Lords Resolves pa. 436

‖ Vide Page 254 Vol. 1 ‡ a proper Censure on Judge Hutchinson &c ‡ Jonathan Sewall

* a Truly glorious Patriotic House! ¶ see the Genuine Resolves page 572

New-York, June 26.

Yeſterday Major ROGERS arrived in town from Montreal.

Extract from General Orders, NewYork, May 8.

THE Court is of opinion, that Major Robert Rogers is not guilty of any one of the articles laid to his charge; and therefore doth acquit him of the ſame.

His Majeſty is pleaſed to approve the opinion of the court, in acquitting the ſaid Robert Rogers of each of the ſaid articles of charge, and to order that he be releaſed from his confinement.

At the ſame time it appears to his Majeſty, that there was great reaſon to ſuſpect that the ſaid Maj. Robert Rogers entertaining an improper and dangerous correſpondence; which ſuſpicion, the account afterwards given of his meditating an eſcape, tended to confirm. (a) *Richard Maitland*, D. A G.

THE ſpecious reaſon aſſigned by Alexander Robertſon, in Mr. Gaine's laſt paper, relative to his attempting to introduce into this City, certain goods therein mentioned, contrary to the agreement ſubſcribed by the merchants, traders and mechanics of this city, ¶ "*That as the Philadelphians had acceded to the ſaid agreement, he thought himſelf at liberty to purchaſe goods from them; but finding the public diſpleaſed with his conduct, he immediately gave an order for ſending them back again to Philadelphia*;" proves to have been calculated only to amuſe, the better to carry his dark deſigns into execution.—As it appears clearly, that notwithſtanding his pretended inoffenſive intentions, & ſeeming great penitence, for (as he would have had it believed) his inadvertent Tranſgreſſion; he the ſaid Alexander Robertſon, not having the Love of his Country at Heart, but being inſtigated by the ſordid Views of a little paltry Gain, hath moſt notoriouſly and wilfully committed a high Crime and Miſdemeanor againſt the Liberties of the People of this City in particular, and of the American Colonies in general.—For inſtead of ſending the Goods back again to Philadelphia, it was diſcovered, and afterwards confirmed by his own Confeſſion, that an arrant Piece of Fraud had been by him premeditated to have been impoſed on the reſpectable Public.——As the Driver of the Stage Waggon, one *Shilman*, by the Connivance and Approbation of him the ſaid Alexander Robertſon, had emptied the Caſks, and carried them back to Philadelphia, without the Goods, which were put into Bags and left in the Cellar, at the Ferry Houſe, in order afterwards to be privately and clandeſtinely introduced into this City.—And ſo ſtrenuouſly did he, the ſaid Robertſon deny, when firſt taxed with his being privy to ſo dirty a Trick, that he offered to purge himſelf by Oath; but Circumſtances appearing ſo very ſtrong againſt him, and his Fears beginning to be alarmed for the Conſequences which might enſue; he was prevailed upon by a Gentleman to confeſs the Truth, as the beſt Apology he could make for an Offence of ſo high & daring a Nature; and although he is too contemptible to be the Object of that heavy Reſentment, to which one in a higher Sphere of Life would probably and deſervedly have been ſubjected; yet he ought not to eſcape quite unnoticed, and it is not doubted but that all Ranks & Degrees amongſt us, both of Men and Women, will unite in all legal Means to ſhew their juſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of ſuch ſcandalous Practices, that they will avoid any Connections and all Intercourſe with him, treat him on all Occaſions with the Contempt he deſerves, regard him in the odious Light of an Enemy to his Country, and by every other juſtifiable Means in their Power, deter others from following his infamous Example.

HARTFORD, June 16.

We hear from Norwich, that the General Aſſociation in their late Seſſions there, taking into conſideration, the embarraſſments, with which our public affairs are attended; have unanimouſly adviſed to a day of public Faſting and Prayer.—Their minutes are as follows, viz—At a meeting of the general aſſociation of the miniſters of the colony of Connecticut, Norwich, June 20th, 1769.—This aſſociation taking into conſideration the dark and threatning aſpect of Divine Providence, upon our nation & land, in regard of our civil liberties, and public intereſt; as alſo the great decays of practical godlineſs, and prevalence of iniquity; think it adviſable that a day be ſet a-part for public Faſting and Prayer, to humble ourſelves under the righteous hand of God, and ſupplicate the throne of all grace for the removal of the calamities we are under, and to prevent thoſe that ſeem to be impending; and above all that he would pour out of his ſpirit upon the churches and people of the land, revive decaying religion, & enlarge the kingdom of the Redeemer, and acordingly agree for ourſelves, and recommend it to our brethren in the miniſtry, to our own churches and the churches throu'out the colony, to ſet a-part the laſt Thurſday of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; earneſtly deſiring both miniſters & people unanimouſly to join in the ſeaſonable, ſolemn and important duty.—And thoſe of our brethren & their churches that cannot conveniently attend on the day aforeſaid, to them we recommend it that they attend it on ſome other day.

On the 21ſt inſt. died at the Weſt-Diviſion of this town, the wife of Mr. Stephen Hopkins of that place, Ætat. 44. about 24 hours after the amputation of her right breaſt, (the part taken away being cancerous weighed near three pounds) which operation ſhe underwent without a groan.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

The General Aſſembly is adjourned to Sept. 2d. —During the Seſſion a Letter was received by the Speaker from Virginia, incloſing a Copy of the Reſolutions entered into by the late Houſe of Burgeſſes of that Colony—to which we are told the Aſſembly have agreed, and a Committee is accordingly appointed for preparing an Addreſs to be preſented to His Majeſty.

A Correſpondent informs us, that a grand Squirrel and Bird-Hunt was lately propoſed, for a Wager, between Capt. David Brayton and Capt. Ebenezer Johnſon, of Coventry: They accordingly ſet out, with each a Party, on the 25th of laſt month, and continued hunting till the 27th, at Five in the Afternoon, when Captain Brayton had killed 2677, and Captain Johnſon 2107.

Ipſwich, June 22. 1769.

Yeſterday Morning, very early, the young Ladies in that pariſh of this Town called Chebacco, to the Number of 77, aſſembled, at the houſe of the Rev'd Mr. John Cleaveland, with their Spinning-Wheels, and tho' the weather, that day, was extremely hot, and divers of the young Ladies were but about 13 Years of Age, yet by ſix o'clock, in the afternoon, they ſpun, of Linen yard 440 Knots, and carded and ſpun, of Cotton 730 knots, and of Tow 600, in all 1770 knots, which make 177 ten knot ſkeins, all good yard, and generouſly gave their work, & ſome bro't Cotton & Flax with them, more than they ſpun themſelves, as a preſent; & ſeveral of the people were kind and generous upon this occaſion. And it may be worthy of noting, that one ſpun of good Linen yarn 52 knots, and another of Cotton 60 knots, it being carded for her. After the muſick of the wheels was over, Mr. Cleaveland entertained them with a Sermon on Prov. 14. 1. *Every wiſe woman buildeth her houſe; but the fooliſh plucketh it down with her hands*:—which he concluded, by obſerving, how the women might recover to this country the full and free enjoyment of all our rights, properties and privileges, (which is more than the men have been able to do): And ſo have the honour of building, not only their own, but the houſes of many thouſands, and, perhaps, prevent the ruin of the whole Britiſh Empire, viz. *By living upon, as far as poſſible*, only *the produce of this country; and to be ſure to lay aſide the uſe of all foreign Teas*. Alſo, *by wearing, as far as poſſible*, only *cloathing of this country's manufacturing*.—Their behaviour was decent, and they manifeſted nothing but pleaſure and ſatisfaction in their countenances at their retiring, as well as thro' the whole preceeding of the Day.

Rowley, June 20, 1769.

A Number of 33 reſpectable Ladies of this Town, met about Sun-riſe with their Wheels, to ſpend the Day at the Houſe of the Rev. Mr. *Jedediah Jewett*, on the laudable Deſign of a Spinning-Match.——When by the Labours of the Day one of theſe Ladies had 84½ Knots of Linnen Yarn to preſent as the Effect of her Induſtry.—Another about 87 of Tow and others near the ſame of Tow and Cotton.——A little Miſs of 13 had alſo 70 Knots, lacking Ten Threads.—At an Hour before ſunſet their Wheels ceaſed—the Ladies then appearing neatly dreſſed, principally in Home-Spun, a polite and generous Repaſt of American Production was ſet for their Entertainment.—After which being preſent many Spectators of both Sexes, making a great Auditory, Mr. *Jewett*, adapting himſelf to the preſent Occaſion, deliver'd a ſuitable and inſtructive Diſcourſe on the Subject of Induſtry, as it has Reſpect to Time & Eternity, from thoſe Words of the Apoſtle to the Romans, 12 Chap. 11 Verſe. *Not ſlothful in Buſineſs, fervent in Spirit, ſerving the Lord.*—Several Gentlemen Muſicianers, whoſe Diligence in Buſineſs forbid their ſpending the DAY in Idleneſs, came in the Evening on Account of the Lecture, who after Service perform'd their Part—diſcovering their extenſive Science in Concert by the ſkilful and acceptable Performance of ſeveral delightful Anthems of the lateſt and moſt approved Compoſitions.

Wenham, June 23, 1769.

On Tueſday laſt, came early in the morning a number of young women to the houſe of the Rev'd Joſeph Swain, with Flax, Wool and Wheels, in order to ſpend the day in ſpinning, which they did till Six o'clock, P. M. with cheerfulneſs, diſcretion, and induſtry. Their diligence and induſtry, in the buſineſs of the day, will appear by comparing the number of ſpinners, and the quantity of the yarn ſpun. The Spinners were in number 38; the quantity of yard was 75 Run: All which they generouſly gave to him and family, beſides a conſiderable quantity of Flax and Wool, which was left unſpun.

TO BE SOLD,

At Store No. 1. on *Tileſton*'s Wharf,

Choice Indian Corn, Pork, Bacon,

Barrel and Pipe Staves.—6 Barrels good Hog's Fat.

William Jackſon

Acquaints his Cuſtomers & others, that he has to ſell

At his VARIETY STORE,

At the Brazen Head next the Town-Houſe, BOSTON,

A large and full Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard-Ware Goods, among which are the following.

White, buff, blue, and ſcarlet Broad-Cloths, with a large Aſſortment of all other Colors, fine and courſe, Wilton Cloths, German Serges, Beaver-Coatings, Bearſkins, Ratteens, Kerſeys, Shalloons, Buttons, Binding, &c. of all Colours, knit Breeches Pieces of all ſorts, Nankeens, black Everlaſting and Saliſbury Say, Cotton Velvets, Sagathies, Duroys & Fuſtians, Damaſcus, Allopeens, Grizzets, Broglios, with a large Aſſortment of Stuffs for Gowns, a handſome Aſſortment Mantua, Ducapes, and other Silks, ſprigg'd Capuchin Silks, Perſians & Taffities, Callicoes, &c. Bengalls, Cotton Holland, Ginghams, Linnen, Cambricks and Lawns of all Prices, thread, cotton, worſted, ſpun and other ſilk Hoſe, ſilk Gloves, and Mitts, an Aſſortment of neweſt Faſhion Ribbons, neat ſilk and black Ruſſel Shoes, Clogs, Goloſhoes, Durants, Tammies, Callamanco of all colours, Camblets and Cambleteens, &c. &c.

Nails, Brads and Tacks of all ſorts, Shot, Powder, Lead, Engliſh and German Steel, braſs Kettles, London Pewter of all kinds, frying and warming Pans, Sadlers Ware of all ſorts, Locks, Hinges and Latches of all kinds, Buckles, Buttons, Knives, Sciſſars, Raſors, with a full Aſſortment of all kinds London, Birmingham, and Sheffield Hard Wares, too many to enumerate.

Looking-Glaſſes, Window Glaſs, long and ſhort Pipes, Boxes of Wine Glaſſes and Cruets, Felt Hats, Crates of white & blue & white Tea-Cups, Saucers, Milk Jugs, Engliſh Loaf Sugars, &c. &c. &c.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

Sarah Condy, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. Thoſe who neglect to pay their ſeveral Ballances will certainly be ſued to *July* Court.

To be ſold at the Store lately improved by the deceaſed, directly oppoſite the Cornfield *in* Union-Street,

A Variety of the moſt approved Books in Natural Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Law, Hiſtory, Phyſick and Divinity, School Books, Books of Entertainment, and a few Books of Houſe-Furniture.

LIKEWISE,

Large Microſcopes	Caſes of Mathematical Inſtruments
Pocket do from 2 Piſtareens to 13/4d. L. M. Price	Viſual Glaſſes, or new invented Spectacles
Proſpect Glaſſes	Candle Screens
Thermometers	Stationary
A Theodolite finiſh'd in the compleateſt manner	Glaſs and China Ware
Sliding Rules of a new Invention with Books of Directions	A compleat Tea Set China Stand for a Deſert
Sectors—Gunters Scales	Variety of Prints of beautiful Proſpects, Ruins, &c.
Scioptic Balls & Sockets	Engliſh Goods
Diagonal Glaſſes with or without Prints	Elegant Copperplate Furniture for Beds
Mounted Globes	A Number of Trunks very cheap.
Pocket ditto—in caſes	

The above to be ſold very low.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Imported in the Schooner *Shirley*, now lying at *Griffin*'s Wharff.

Indian Corn Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Hemp, and for Sale, or in part Barter for Weſt India and New-England Rum, good Muſcovado Sugars, Molaſſes and Coffee. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber at his Lodgings at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe.

William Griffin.

The above is a Veſſel of about 150 Tons, will in a few Weeks ſail for *Virginia*, and will touch at *New-York*.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to *Wm. Griffin*.

TO BE LET,

A Gentleman's Seat at *Braintree*, near the Church and Meeting-Houſe, conſiſting of a pleaſant Houſe and Gardens, an Out-Houſe, Barn, &c. with 17 Acres of Land, and a good Well of Water: Alſo an Orchard of grafted Fruit.——Will be put in very good Repair. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

¶ vide page 540. ‡ vid agreement pa. 245. ~ vid. pa. 596. (a) vid. pa. 143. — 317

No. 74[illegible]

The Boſton-Gazette, and Country Journal.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, July 3, 1769.

From the New-York JOURNAL of June 22, 1769.

The following was intended for our laſt Paper, but left out for want of Room.

Mr. PRINTER, *New-York, June* [illegible].

IN ſeveral of our late Papers were publiſhed the Names of ten Boſton Merchants who obſtinately refuſed to come into the general Agreement for the Non-Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, which the Welfare of all the Britiſh Colonies, and even of Great-Britain itſelf, points out as a Meaſure of abſolute Neceſſity; ſince, according to the unanimous Opinion of all the beſt Judges and Friends of their Country in the Britiſh Dominions, this Meaſure generally purſued thro' all the Colonies, will be alone ſufficient, as it is the only effectual one in our Power to uſe that will be ſo, to obtain a Removal of the oppreſſive Burdens laid upon us, and a full Redreſs of all our Grievances. It appears by the laſt Boſton Papers, that theſe infatuated Men, whoſe ſelfiſhneſs has led them to become Peſts to the Society that has cheriſhed and ſupported them, do not pretend to deny the Charge, nor ſay any Thing in Extenuation of it; but have taken conſiderable Pains to make it appear, that others are as guilty as themſelves, or that thoſe who enter'd into the Agreement do more act up to it, than thoſe who openly refuſed to come into it. To this End they have publiſhed a long Liſt of Packages of Britiſh Goods, imported ſince the 1ſt of January laſt, contrary to the Agreement, tho' they acknowledge that *it is pretended* moſt of the ſaid Goods were order'd before the Agreement took Place. This we have Reaſon to hope was the real Truth, tho' the contrary is ſtrongly inſinuated: But be that as it will, the main Deſign of the Advertiſement publiſhed by theſe ten Merchants, was to produce a Diſſolution of the Agreement, or entirely to prevent the good Effects of it. This End would be fully anſwered if they could perſuade the Public, that the Agreement did not prevent a large private Importation of Britiſh Goods. If this was but generally believed, it is not material whether the Importers' Names be known or not, for the Agreement would appear to be a mere Bubble, as well without the Importers Names as with them. And this may enable us to make a true Eſtimate of the *pretended* Generoſity of the ten Merchants in concealing the Names of the Importers of the Goods they have given us a Liſt of. Upon the whole, by this Advertiſement of the ten Merchants, in my Opinion, they appear in a ten Times more odious point of Light than they did before. They aim at defeating the only Meaſure we know of, that would ſave their Country from Slavery and Deſtruction——and therefore DESERVE to be DESPIS'D and PUNISHED as TRAITORS.——Mean while, as the other Merchants in Boſton have deſired us to ſuſpend our Opinion till they have placed the Matter of which they are accuſed, in its true Light, we hope they will be able to do it in a Manner entirely conſiſtent with the Agreement, the ſtrict Obſervance of which appears to be every Hour a Matter of increaſing Weight and Importance, and eſſential to our Preſervation.

Mr. PRINTER, *New-York, June* 21.

SINCE the foregoing Remarks on the Advertiſement of the Traitor Merchants, I have ſeen a Reply to it and State of the Caſe, publiſhed in the Boſton Papers, whereby I find the Matter turns out juſt as I expected. The Packages which theſe domeſtic Enemies have endeavoured to make the Public believe were imported contrary to the Agreement for Non-Importation, conſiſt of the Cargoes of 4 Veſſels loaded before the Agreement took Place, tho' their Arrival was retarded by bad Weather; of the Cargoes of three Veſſels from Scotland, chiefly belonging to Strangers, who came over to build Ships; of conſiderable Quantities of Goods belonging to other Ports; of the the Goods of Paſſengers, Maſters of Veſſels and private Perſons, who had only ſome Articles for Family Uſe; of Articles which the Agreement allowed to be imported; of all the Goods ſent for the Army and Navy; and laſtly, of Goods belonging to thoſe very Men who would not ſubſcribe to the Agreement, and have endeavoured to defeat the Deſign of it, who have been by far the greateſt Importers in the late Veſſels. (How baſe and treacherous muſt have been the Deſign of their Advertiſement!) upon the whole, it appears, that only 14 Caſes and Boxes, 27 Cheſts, (chiefly Oil) 36 Caſks, containing Beer, Linſeed Oil and Cheeſe, 50 Hampers, chiefly empty Bottles; and 13 Bundles and ſmall Packages, all of trifling Value, were imported by the Signers contrary to the Agreement, all which, (conſiſting chiefly of Gun Powder, ſome Cheeſe, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone and Wool-Cards,) were immediately delivered up, and put under the Direction of the Committee; and we hear Meaſures are taken that will for the future effectually prevent the ſmalleſt Deviation from the Agreement. Not a ſingle Article of Woollens or any Kind of Piece Goods, have been imported by the Signers, none of the Trunks belonged to any of them nor any of the Bales except Duck. The Authors of the Advertiſement are called upon to publiſh the Names of the Importers, the Quantity of Goods imported, and to point out the particular Signers, if any, that have imported any other Goods than what are above expreſſed.

Advertiſement,
Of great Importance to the Public.

THE ſpecious Reaſon alledged by Alexander Robertſon, in Mr. Gaine's laſt Paper, relative to his attempting to introduce into this City, certain Goods therein mentioned, contrary to the Agreement (ſubſcribed by the Merchants, Traders, and Mechanicks) of this City, "*That as the Philadelphians had acceded to the ſaid Agreement, he thought himſelf at Liberty to purchaſe Goods from them; but finding the Public diſpleaſed with his Conduct, he immediately ſent an Order for ſending them back again to Philadelphia;*" appears to have been calculated only to amuſe, the better to carry his dark Deſigns into Execution.——As it appears clearly, that notwithſtanding his pretended inoffenſive Intentions, and ſeeming great Penitence and Contrition, for (as he would have had it believed) his inadvertent Tranſgreſſion; he the ſaid Alexander Robertſon, not having the Love of his Country at Heart, but being inſtigated by the ſordid Views of a little paltry Gain, hath moſt notoriouſly and wilfully committed a high Crime and Miſdemeanor againſt the Liberties of the People of this City in particular, and of the American Colonies in general, for inſtead of ſending the Goods back again to Philadelphia, it was diſcovered, and afterwards confirmed by his own Confeſſion, that an artful Piece of Fraud had been by him premeditated to have been impoſed on the reſpectable Public.——As the Driver of the Stage Waggon, one Tilman, by the Connivance and Approbation of the ſaid Alexander Robertſon, had emptied the Caſks, and carried them back to Philadelphia, without the Goods, which were put into Bags and left in the Cellar, at the Ferry Houſe, in order afterwards to be privately and clandeſtinely introduced into this City.——And ſo ſtrenuouſly did he, the ſaid Robertſon deny, when firſt taxed with his being privy to ſo dirty a Trick, that he offered to purge himſelf by Oath; but Circumſtances appearing ſo very ſtrong againſt him, and his Fears beginning to be alarmed for the Conſequences which might enſue; he was prevailed upon by a Gentleman to confeſs the Truth, as the beſt Apology he could make for an Offence of ſo high and daring a Nature; and although he is too contemptible to be the Object of that heavy Reſentment, to which one in a higher Sphere of Life would probably and deſervedly have been ſubjected; yet he ought not to eſcape quite unnoticed;——and it is not doubted but that all Ranks and Degrees amongſt us, both of Men and Women, will unite in all legal Means to ſhew their juſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of ſuch ſcandalous Practices, that they will avoid any Connections and all Intercourſe with him, treat him on all Occaſions with the Contempt he deſerves, regard him in the odious Light of an Enemy to his Country, and by every other juſtifiable Means in their Power, deter others from following his infamous Example.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Town from Connecticut, the Honorable *Eliphalet Dyer*, Eſq; with his Son Mr. *Thomas Dyer*, and *Jedediah Elderkin*, with his Son Mr. *Vine Elderkin*; and on Saturday they ſet out for Eaſton, where they expect to meet a conſiderable Number of the New-England Adventurers from Wyoming.

We hear from Cumberland County, that ſundry Perſons have been up to the Settlements of the New-England Adventurers, at Wyoming, who inform, that the Settlement conſiſts at preſent of upwards of 300 Men, and more are daily arriving——that they have built ſeveral large Houſes, have planted 200 Acres of Land with Indian Corn, have good Store of all Neceſſaries, and are daily making further Improvements, that they treat every one who goes among them with ſo much Friendſhip and Hoſpitality, and appear ſo upright and humane in their Tempers, as engage the Eſteem and Reſpect of all their Viſitants; that they have with them a Number of Men of the beſt Character, great Experience and good Senſe; and, it is ſaid, the Adventurers will be ſpeedily increaſed by great Numbers from New-England and other Parts, and are ſo ſtrongly ſupported by numerous and able Friends, that we may hope ſoon to ſee the Trade of this Province conſiderably increaſed by their Induſtry and Succeſs. [From a Correſpondent.]

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated April 29, 1769.

"A report prevails this Day on 'Change, that the Governor of Gibraltar has received Orders from England, to act with Vigilance againſt the Moors.——Quere——if an Attack on Gibraltar is not expected by England?

HARTFORD, June 26.

We hear from Norwich, that the General Aſſociation in their late Seſſions there, taking into conſideration, the Embarraſſments with which our Public Affairs are attended, have unanimouſly adviſed to a day of Public Faſting and Prayer.——Their minutes are as follows, viz.

At a meeting of the general Aſſociation of the miniſters of the colony of Connecticut, Norwich, June 20th, 1769.——This Aſſociation taking into conſideration the dark and threatning aſpect of Divine Providence, upon our nation and land, in regard of our civil liberties, and public Intereſt; as alſo the great decays of practical Godlineſs, and prevalence of Iniquity; think it adviſable that a day be ſet a-part for Public Faſting and Prayer, to humble ourſelves under the righteous hand of God, and ſupplicate the throne of all grace for the removal of the calamities we are under, and to prevent thoſe that ſeem to be impending; and above all that he would pour out of his ſpirit upon the churches and people of the land, revive decaying religion, and enlarge the kingdom of the Redeemer, and accordingly agree for ourſelves, and recommend it to our Brethren in the miniſtry, to our own churches and the churches thro' out the colony, to ſet apart the laſt Thurſday of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; earneſtly deſiring both miniſters and people, unanimouſly to join in the ſeaſonable, ſolemn and important duty——And thoſe of our brethren and their churches that cannot conveniently attend on the day aforeſaid, to them we recommend it that they attend it on ſome other day.

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

On Sunday Evening was married here Mr. Daniel Shaw of Marlborough, to Miſs Grace Coit, of this Town, a young Lady embelliſh'd with every Qualification requiſite to render a married Life agreeable.——On Monday an Invitation, and in the Evening an elegant Ball was given by Nathaniel Shaw, Eſq; at his Manſion Houſe in this Town, to Ninety two of the principal Gentlemen and Ladies of this Place, who attended, and danced Ninety two Jiggs, Fifty two Country Dances, Forty five Minuets, and Seventeen Hornpipes.——The greateſt Order and Decorum was obſerved thro' the Whole, and the Company retired at 45 Minutes after ſix o'Clock.

BOSTON, June 29. 1769.

On Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHEN at the opening of the Seſſion I recommended to you to give your earlieſt Attention to the Buſineſs of the Province, I did not think that there was any Occaſion to ſpecify the Particulars of ſuch Buſineſs, as they muſt occur to you as readily as to me.

However leſt this Omiſſion ſhould be made uſe of as an Excuſe for your Inactivity, and as you have now entered into your fourth Week, without having done any thing at all, I ſhall now capitulate the principal Articles of the Public Buſineſs, which have hitherto waited for your Notice.

They are, 1. The Support of the Government; 2. The Supply of the Treaſury; 3. The providing for the Payment of the provincial Debt, which now amounts to One hundred and five Thouſand Pounds; 4. The Tax-Bill; 5. The Impoſt-Bill; 6. The Exciſe-Bill, if thought proper; 7. The Eſtabliſhment for Forts and Garriſons; 8. The Continuation of the Truck-Trade; 9. The Continuation or Revival of expiring or expired Laws, &c.

All theſe ſeveral Matters, and ſuch others of the ordinary Buſineſs as I may have omitted, I now recommend to your immediate Conſideration. Such Aſſiſtance as I can give you, eſpecially in removing Doubts or Difficulties which may attend any of the ſaid Buſineſſes, I ſhall be ready to afford you, ſo far as is conſiſtent with my Duty.

June 21. 1769. **Fra. Bernard.**

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you that His Majeſty has been pleaſed by his Sign-Manual to ſignify to me his Will and Pleaſure, that I repair to *Great-Britain*, to lay before him the State of this Province; and has alſo by his Secretary of State, given Directions for the Adminiſtration of this Government during my Abſence.

Upon this Occaſion I think it neceſſary to communicate to you the [illegible] of His Majeſty's Inſtructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor ſhall be abſent from the Province, one Moiety of the Salary and the Perquiſites and Emoluments which would otherwiſe be due to the Governor, ſhall, during his Abſence, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor for his Maintenance, and for the Support of the Dignity of the Government.

I have always conſidered the Grant of the Salary appointed to me, to be ſubject to this Inſtruction, altho' it was not ſo expreſt in the Act: And I have no Objection at the preſent Time, when the Abſence of the Governor is foreſeen, that the Grant of the Salary ſhall be expreſt to be ſubject to this Inſtruction.

And I muſt at the ſame Time obſerve to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majeſty as Governor of this Province, and am made to underſtand that I am to be continued in that Office, and am inſtructed for the Appropriation of the Salary, whilſt I am abſent from the Province, there is the ſame Reaſon for the Grant of the Salary now, as there has been at any other Time. I muſt therefore deſire that according to his Majeſty's [illegible] Inſtruction, ſuch Grant may be made to precede the other Buſineſs of the Seſſion.

June 28. 1769. **Fra. Bernard.**

vid in Index to find the agreement { vid the agreement pa 245. vid page 596 (1) vid pa 527.

// [illegible] page 589 // Answered 582 { vid pa. [for their names in margin] [illegible] 521.

These resolves were not genuine see Page 572 for [illegible] the True Ones These were first Reported by the Committee

The following is ſaid to be the Subſtance of the RESOLVES *unanimouſly paſſed by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the preſent Seſſion, preſent 109 Members.*

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's Colony of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, being convened by his Majeſty's Authority, by Virtue of his Writ iſſued by his Excellency the Governor, under the great Seal of the Province, and this Houſe, thinking it their Duty at all Times to teſtify their Loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their Regard to the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of themſelves and their Conſtituents, do paſs the following Reſolutions to be entered on the Journal of the Houſe.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe do, and ever will bear the firmeſt Allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his Majeſty's Perſon, Family, Crown and Dignity.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe do concur in and adhere to the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Year One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and ſixty-five, and particularly in that eſſential Principle, that no Man can be juſtly taxed by, or bound in Conſcience to obey, any Law to which he has not given his Conſent in Perſon, or by his Repreſentative. *see page 234 Vol. 1*

RESOLVED as the Opinion of this Houſe, That it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and conſequently of the Colonies jointly or ſeverally to petition the King for Redreſs of Grievances, and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient to confer with each other, in Order to procure a joint Concurrence, in dutiful Addreſſes for Relief from their common Burthens.

vid page 565 in the margin where all the References are.

RESOLVED, That Governor Bernard in wantonly diſſolving the laſt Year's Aſſembly, and in refuſing to call another, tho' repeatedly requeſted by the People, acted againſt the Spirit of a free Conſtitution; and if ſuch Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleaſes to render himſelf abſolute.

RESOLVED, That at a Time when there was a general Diſcontent, on Account of the Revenue Acts, an Expectation of the ſudden Arrival of a Military Power to enforce the Execution of thoſe Acts, an Apprehenſion of the Troops being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our Petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at ſuch a Juncture diſſolved, and the Governor refuſing to call a new one, and the People thereby reduced to almoſt a State of Deſpair; at ſuch a Time it was innocent, if not highly expedient and neceſſary for the People to convene by their Committees in Order to aſſociate, conſult and adviſe the beſt Means to promote Peace and Order, and by all lawful Ways to endeavour to have their united Complaints laid before the Throne, and jointly to pray for the Royal Interpoſition in Favour of our violated Rights; nor can this Procedure poſſibly be conceived to be illegal, as they expreſly diſclaimed all Governmental Acts.

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That Governor Bernard in his Letters to Lord Hillſborough, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious Repreſentation of the Conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Colony, and of the Magiſtrates, Overſeers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, tending to bring on theſe reſpectable Bodies, and eſpecially on ſome Individuals, the unmerited Diſpleaſure of our gracious Sovereign, to introduce a Military Government into the Province; and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere Reſolutions, as a true, juſt and candid State of Facts muſt have prevented.

RESOLVED, That Governor Bernard in the Letters before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the King ſhould have the Council "Chamber in his own Hands, and ſhould be enabled by "Parliament, to ſupercede by Order in his Privy Coun-"cil Commiſſions granted in his Name and under his "Seal throughout the Colonies," has diſcovered his Enmity to the true Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and to the Liberties of the Colonies; and particularly has meditated a Blow at the Root of ſome of the moſt invaluable Conſtitutional and Charter Rights of this Province: The Perfidy of which, at the very Time he was profeſſing himſelf a warm Friend to the Charter, is altogether unparallelled by any Perſon in his Station, and ought never to be forgotten.

RESOLVED, That the eſtabliſhing a Standing Army in this Colony, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an Invaſion of the natural Rights of the People, as well as thoſe which they claim as freeborn Engliſhmen, and which are confirmed by Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, as ſettled at the Revolution, and by the Charter of this Province.

RESOLVED, That a Standing Army is not known as a Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution in any of the King's Dominions; and every Attempt to eſtabliſh it as ſuch has ever been eſteemed a dangerous Inovation, and manifeſtly tending to inſlave the People.

RESOLVED, That the ſending an armed Force into this Colony, under a Pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the Civil Authority, is an Endeavour to eſtabliſh a Standing Army here without our Conſent; is highly dangerous to this People;—is unpreſidented, and unconſtitutional.

And whereas his Excellency General Gage in his Letter to Lord Hillſborough October the thirty-firſt, having among other exceptionable Things expreſſed himſelf in the following Words; "From what has been ſaid, your Lord-"ſhip will conclude, That there is no Government in "Boſton; in Truth there is very little at preſent, and "the Conſtitucion of this Province leans ſo much to the "Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the "Power to remedy the Diſorders that happen in it."

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That his Excellency General Gage, in this and other Aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermedled in the Civil Affairs of this Province, which are altogether out of his Department, and of the internal Police of which, by his Letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a Degree of Ignorance equal to the Malice of the Author.

With Reſpect to the Nature of our Government, this Houſe is of Opinion, that the Wiſdom of that great Prince William the Third who gave the Charter; aided by an able Miniſtry, and Men thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh Conſtitution and Law, together with the happy Effects that have been derived from it to the Nation, as well as this Colony, did [illegible] the Reprehenſion of the General, and [illegible] to Enquire whether the Diſorders complained [illegible] have not ariſen from an arbitrary Diſpoſition in the Governor, rather than from too great a Spirit of Democracy in the Charter; and this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep Concern, that too many in Power at Home & Abroad, [illegible] not only in private Converſation, but in their public [illegible] the moſt [illegible] Enmity againſt the free Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their [illegible] to render the Monarchy abſolute, and the Adminiſtration arbitrary, in every Part of the Britiſh Empire.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe after the moſt careful Inquiry, have not found any Inſtance of the Courts of Juſtice being interrupted by Violence, even before a ſingle Magiſtrate, nor of any Magiſtrate's refuſing to enquire into, or Redreſs any Complaint properly laid before him; while it is notorious to all the World, that even ſuch Acts of Parliament as have been deemed by the whole Continent highly oppreſſive, have been ſo far from being oppoſed with Violence, that the Duties impoſed and rigorouſly exacted, have been punctually paid.

RESOLVED, That the Fining in the ſmall Sum of Ten Pounds only, an high handed Offender, viz. One Fellows, in the County of Eſſex, who by Force and with Fire Arms loaded with Ball and Swan-ſhot, reſcued a Priſoner lawfully taken by the Sheriff of ſaid County, is a Grievance, and tends to the Encouragement of ſuch Crimes for the future. *[handwritten footnote mark]*

RESOLVED, That the frequent entries *Nolle Proſequi* by the Attorney and Advocate General, in Caſes favorable to the Liberty of the Subject, and rigorous Proſecutions by Information and otherwiſe in thoſe in Favor of Power, is a daring Breach of Truſt, and an inſupportable Grievance on the People.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that all Trials for Treaſon, Miſpriſon of Treaſon, or for any Felony or Crime whatſoever, committed or done in this his Majeſty's Colony, by any Perſon or Perſons reſiding therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's Courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known Courſe of Proceeding; and that the ſeizing any Perſon or Perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any Crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Places beyond the Sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of Britiſh Subjects; as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of ſummoning and producing Witneſſes on ſuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accuſed. *see page 572*

B O S T O N, JUNE 29. 1769.

ON Tueſday Evening laſt died the Reverend JOSEPH SEWALL, D.D. ſenior Paſtor of the South Church in this Town, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.

Dr. SEWALL's deſcent was honorable—His Father * was elected a Magiſtrate of the Maſſachuſetts Colony 1684, was afterwards appointed one of the firſt Council under the preſent Charter, and was annually elected until 1725, when he reſigned his Seat at the Council Board—He was alſo many years Chief Juſtice of the Province and Judge of Probates for the County of Suffolk, and was one of the moſt eminent Perſons of his day for piety, learning, wiſdom, integrity and univerſal charity.——

The Son was every way worthy of ſuch an excellent Father. Scarce any one ever paſſed thro' life with a more unblemiſhed character, or performed its various duties with more univerſal eſteem.

He who formeth the ſpirit of man within him, was pleaſed to favor him with valuable intellectual endowments; theſe were render'd more bright and uſeful by his literary accompliſhments—He particularly excelled as a claſſic ſcholar; and retained his claſſical learning to an uncommon degree in his advanced years—But the gifts of nature and all his acquired learning were eclipſed by his exalted piety and exemplary virtue.

He was under the influence of religion from his early days. While but a youth, there was ſuch an uncommon ſeriouſneſs and ſtrict regularity in his whole walk, as attracted the notice of all his acquaintance, and commanded reſpect even from thoſe who were ſuperior to him in age.—Tho' his family was among the firſt in the country, both for dignity and eſtate, he aimed at nothing higher than to ſerve God in the miniſtry of his Son.—Divinity was always his favorite ſtudy, not ſo much from duty as inclination. The ſubject ſuited his taſte, as it led him to a more intimate acquaintance with God, and tended to improve his mind in piety and holineſs.

The South Church no ſooner had a taſte of his gifts, than they invited him to take part of the miniſtry with that great and good man the late Rev. Mr. PEMBERTON.—He was ordained over them Sept. 16, 1713, and continued almoſt conſtantly to carry on the work of the miniſtry till the laſt year of his life.

From his childhood he knew the holy ſcriptures, his acquaintance with them encreaſed as he grew in years—He could recite them with an exactneſs to which few have attained, and knew how to explain and apply them with readineſs and propriety, both in public & in private. "From theſe he extracted his divinity; from theſe, the maxims of his conduct; and by theſe, was made wiſe to Salvation."

His preaching was ſolid, ſcriptural, inſtructive and pathetic—He had a clear and diſtinct apprehenſion of the truths of religion, and well underſtood the analogy of faith—He did not entertain his hearers with the ſubtleties of the ſchools, or with curious and unprofitable ſpeculations——His chief care was to explain and enforce the great articles of the chriſtian faith and the evangelical rules of life; to teach what we muſt believe, and how we muſt live, in order to be eternally happy—He was in principle a Calviniſt, and made the doctrines, which are uſually called the doctrines of Grace, the foundation, and the chief ſubjects of his preaching; but he was far from the dangerous extremes to which ſome have carried theſe doctrines. While he was ſollicitous to ſecure the honor of divine grace, he was equally careful to ſhow the neceſſity of holy obedience, and earneſtly preſſed on unrenewed ſinners the importance of their improving the means of grace, if they had any deſire to obtain an intereſt in Chriſt, and to become his ſincere diſciples.—He conveyed his ſentiments in eaſy chaſte language; & delivered himſelf with that becoming gravity and ſeriouſneſs, that commanding elocution, and decent affection, as almoſt neceſſarily engaged the attention of the aſſembly, and greatly tended to impreſs their minds and reach their hearts—He had an inward vital ſenſe of religion, that animated his diſcourſes with the ſame divine paſſions he felt in himſelf.

He diſcharged the other parts of his ſacred truſt with prudence and fidelity, diligence and impartiality, warning every man and teaching every man in all wiſdom, not only publickly but from houſe to houſe, that he might preſent every man perfect in Chriſt Jeſus.

Having obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful, he did not run in vain nor labour in vain. There is reaſon to believe, that no ſmall number, now among the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect, are bleſſing and praiſing God for him, as the inſtrument of that happineſs they now enjoy; —and there are many yet living, who are the ſeals of his miniſtry, and will be his crown and joy in the day of the Lord.

His whole deportment was a proof of the truth of religion. It is hard to ſay what virtues were moſt eminent in him, he ſat as a ſhining example of all. He always ſeemed to have a ſenſe of God upon his mind, and earneſtly preſs'd after a nearer conformity to his Divine Maſter. He kept at a great diſtance from that uſeleſs and trifling manner of converſing, which viſibly diſgraces the character of too many Chriſtians.——He ſcarce ever entered into company but ſomething ſerious and good dropt from his lips—His very preſence baniſhed every thing of levity, and ſolemnized the minds of all who were with him;—and yet there was ſuch a mixture of decent chearfulneſs that every one was fond of his Society.

Prayer was the delight of his ſoul. He was frequent in his retired devotions, and was ever ready to join with others in this ſacred exerciſe. He ſeemed to breathe his native air when he drew near to the throne of grace—and was not willing to engage in any affair of importance, without having firſt made his religious acknowledgments to the God of heaven. His public prayers were ſerious, pertinent and pathetic—and he prayed always with all prayer, almoſt in a literal ſenſe, as his mind was always heavenward, and there was ſomething in his attitude and appearance that led us to think he was continually ſending up pious ejaculations; and yet his religion was ſo eaſy, ſo natural, and ſo graceful, that none ever charged him with affectation, or ever imagined that he aimed at the praiſe of men.

His prayers were accompanied with alms——He conſtantly devoted a tenth part of his income to pious and charitable uſes—He hath diſperſed, he hath given to the poor, his righteouſneſs endureth forever.

His heart was exceeding tender, and he ſacredly adhered to the dictates of conſcience—ſcrupulouſly afraid in all his tranſactions of doing wrong, no arguments or perſwaſions could prevail with him to act at all, until he was ſatisfied he ſhould act right.

A ſolidity and exactneſs of judgment, even in caſes of great difficulty; and a diſtinguiſhed Prudence both in public and private life, made him juſtly eſteemed one of the wiſeſt men of his day.—His natural caution, improved by religion into holy watchfulneſs, render'd him to the laſt degree careful not to give any juſt occaſion of offence, but when the cauſe of God required it, he was zealous, reſolved, and couragious.—He bore a faithful teſtimony againſt prevailing errors and faſhionable vices, how great ſoever the character of thoſe who patronized them— "No pretence could make him tranſgreſs his own line, and from the duties of his poſt nothing could move him. His ſpirit was truly pacific, and could ſacrifice every thing but duty to peace; and accounted nothing too dear but truth and holineſs, for the purchaſe of it."

He had a great veneration for our excellent Fathers, and could not calmly hear them reproached or villified. He thought their magnanimity in encountering ſo many dangers for the ſake of preſerving the rights of conſcience, and their wiſdom and piety in laying ſuch happy foundations, both civil and religious, ought to cover any little miſtakes they might have fallen into—He was greatly alarmed with every motion to introduce the Hierarchy into theſe Colonies, whoſe predeceſſors had, at the peril of every earthly comfort, fled from the face of eccleſiaſtical tyranny—Nor was he leſs jealous of the attempts made to deprive us of our civil rights and privileges. Tho' he warmly preſs'd ſubmiſſion to the powers that be, while they are the miniſters of God for good to their ſubjects, yet he was greatly affected with the encroachments lately made upon us, and could not think a people were to be blamed for adhering to liberties that had been purchaſed at ſo dear a Rate.—Theſe things lay with weight on his mind as long as he lived, he ſpake with freedom, & ſome degree of warmth, on this intereſting topic, and often addreſſed heaven to interpoſe for our relief—His prayers, we truſt, have been heard, and will be graciouſly anſwered.

With ſuch an aſſemblage of virtues, and ſuch an uniform courſe of life, it is no wonder Dr. SEWALL lived in the higheſt Reputation; venerated by all, loved and eſteemed by the wiſe and good; he received the higheſt honors which were conſiſtent with his ſtation of life.——On the deceaſe of the Hon. & Rev. Preſident LEVERETT, in the year 1724, he was choſen to preſide over Harvard-College, but his Church not conſenting to reſign him at the call of the public, he reſpectfully declined the honorable truſt to which he had been invited.—In 1728, on the reſignation of Dr. COLMAN, he was elected a Fellow of the Corporation, and faithfully attended the duties of that ſtation until 1765, when his age and infirmities obliged him to reſign—He had a great and ſincere concern for the intereſt of religion and learning in that Society, and expreſſed his regard by many important ſervice. A few years ſince he made a generous donation to the College in money, the income to be for the help of indigent ſcholars. When Harvard Hall was conſumed by fire, he was one of the firſt to repair the loſs, by a preſent of many choſen and valuable authors out of his own library.

In the year 1731 he was created Doctor of Divinity by the Univerſity of Glaſgow——He was appointed one of their Commiſſioners by the Honorable Corporation in London for the propagation of the Goſpel in New-England and parts adjacent, and once and again a correſpondent member by the Society in Scotland, for promoting

* *The Hon.* SAMUEL SEWALL, *Eſq;*

The Superior Court fined [illegible] each £10

Chriſtian Knowledge. Indeed, there was no public inſtitution ſuited to his ſtation and character, in which the undertakers did not think it an honor to have Dr. SEWALL an aſſociate; none calculated to promote the intereſt of Chriſt's kingdom, in which he did not willingly engage, and when engaged, he punctually attended their reſpective meetings; being as willing to do the duty, as, to have the honor, of a public truſt.

The Lord of life was pleaſed to continue his uſefulneſs to a good old age; the evening after he had compleated his 80th year, he preached to a ſerious and affected audience, when he took a humble and thankful notice of the ſparing mercy of God to him. The Lord's day following he was ſeized with a paralytic diſorder, which ſoon put an end to his public labors and confined him to his houſe. But tho' incapable of public ſervice, he was ſtill employed in his Maſter's buſineſs. As he was viſited by great numbers, deſirous of hearing the laſt words of the aſcended Prophet, ſo he was inceſſant in his councils, directions and prayers.—Here you might ſee the humble gracious ſaint. Others were ready to applaud the rectitude and uniformity of his life, his diligence and fidelity in his Lord's work. He, on the other hand, expreſs'd his ſenſe of his own defects, acknowledged himſelf an unprofitable ſervant, bewailing the remains of ſin, and looked to the atoning ſacrifice of Jeſus Chriſt for pardon and acceptance. In his long and tedious ſickneſs he was a pattern of patience and ſubmiſſion, as in his health he had been an example of holy living.—He encountered the apprehenſions of death, like one who believed and hoped for immortality—He enjoy'd to the laſt a ſteady peace and ſerenity of mind, and ſpake of unſeen and eternal things with a ſenſible guſt and reliſh, as if his ſoul had been upon the wing, and he had ſome foretaſte of the joy, which we have almoſt a ſure and certain hope he now poſſeſſes.——

His Remains were this day attended to the Grave with every mark of reſpect due to ſo excellent a Perſon.

PHILADELPHIA; June 22.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Lower Counties upon Delaware. June 17th.

The Houſe according to order reſolved itſelf into a Grand Committee of the whole houſe, and Col. William Armſtrong was choſen Chairman of the Committee.

The Speaker reſumed the chair, and the chairman of the committee reported to the houſe that the Grand Committee of the whole houſe, had gone thro' the Buſineſs to them referred, and had formed four reſolutions which they had directed him to report when the houſe would receive the ſame.

Ordered, That the ſaid report be immediately received.

Then the reſolutions following were reported and read, viz.

The Reſolves were the ſame verbatim with thoſe of the Aſſembly of Virginia. [These Reſolves were inſerted in this Paper the 12th ult.]

The ſaid reſolutions were by order ſeverally read a ſecond time, and upon motion, the queſtion being ſeverally put thereupon, were agreed to by the Houſe, Nemine Contradicente.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Capt. Hamilton, in 7 Weeks from Cadiz, informs us, That a few Days before he ſailed from thence, Advice was received there, that the French had actually taken two Engliſh Veſſels bound from London for Corſica, with Neceſſaries for the brave PAOLI, *and ſent them as Prizes into ſome French Port in the Streights.*

Yeſterday Major Rogers arrived here from Montreal.

Extract from General Orders, New-York, May 3, 1769.

THE Court is of Opinion, That Major Robert Rogers *is not guilty of any one of the Articles laid to his Charge; and therefore doth acquit him of the ſame.*

His Majeſty is pleaſed to approve the Opinion of the Court, in acquitting the ſaid Major Robert Rogers *of each of the ſaid Articles of Charge, and to order that he be releaſed from his Confinement.*

At the ſame Time it appears to his Majeſty, that there was great Reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid Major Robert Rogers *entertaining an improper and dangerous Correſpondence; which Suſpicion, the Account afterwards of his meditating an Eſcape, tended to confirm.* (a)

RICHARD MAITLAND, D. A. G.

BOSTON, July 3.

Tueſday laſt arrived here from New-Providence, His Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Eſq; formerly Governor of this Province, and late Governor of the Bahama-Iſlands, and a Lieutenant-General in his Majeſty's Army. His Excellency was ſaluted as he paſſed Caſtle-William, and many principal Gentlemen of the Town have waited on him with their Compliments.

On Tueſday laſt, at 4 miles from Boſton, Farenheit's Thermometer placed in the open Air, and in a dead Shade was at 11 o'clock at 96 half, and at 3 at 99 half, which is 3 Degrees higher than the ſame Thermometer, which has been uſed for ſeveral Years paſt, was ever obſerved to be before; So that it may be concluded that that was the hotteſt Day that has been known here for many Years paſt.

Upon this Thermometer, Summer Heat is marked at 76, Blood Heat at 98, Feaver Heat at 112: So that the Heat of this Day was within 11 & half of Feaver Heat.

Tueſday Morning laſt a Woman going to the South Market for a Fiſh, ſtop'd at the Shop of Mr. Chace under Liberty-Tree, appearing to be faint, they got ſome Water, but on raiſing her up ſhe died inſtantly: A Jury of Inqueſt was ſummoned, and the Opinion of ſeveral Doctors being taken, ſhe appeared to be one Sarah Johnſon of Bridgwater, on whom ſeveral Marks of Violence h[illegible] perpetrated the 24th Inſtant, by Soldiers un[illegible] which probably was the Cauſe of her Death the [illegible] Inſtant, between the Hours of 10 and 11, when ſhe [illegible]nly expired.

[illegible] Men who worked at the Barber's Buſineſs in Town, [illegible] pleaſuring in a Sail-Boat but before they got half way [illegible] the Caſtle, a Guſt of Wind came on, and they not underſtanding the Management of a Boat, kept the Sails up, which overſet her, and ſhe ſunk, with one of the Men, named Thomas Noland; the other Man was taken up alive by a Boat belonging to Charleſtown after he had been in Water a Quarter of an Hour.

We hear from New-Braintree, that one Morning laſt Week Mr. Phinehas Warner of that Town went to drive ſome Horſes (as he tho't) out of his Incloſure, but coming near found they were two Mooſe; upon which he got his Gun, and following them a ſmall Diſtance killed one of them, and wounded the other. The one he killed was 6 Feet in Height, and when ſtretched on the Ground, from the End of his Noſe to the End of his hind Legs, was 12 Feet 4 Inches.

An eminent Wheelwright at Rhode-Iſland, declared the other Day, that for one *Spinning-Wheel* which he uſed to make, a ſhort time paſt, he now makes *ten*, both in the *linnen* and *woolen* way; ſo greatly have thoſe Manufactures increaſed in that Colony, in conſequence of the late oppreſſive Acts.

Wedneſday Morning died here, Mrs. *Katherine Johonnot*, Conſort of Mr. *Peter Johonnot*, and a Daughter of the late Hon. *William Dudley*, Eſq;—Her Funeral was attended laſt Friday Afternoon.

Thurſday laſt a Child of Mr. Mumford at the North Part of the Town, was run over by a Cart Wheel, and expired in about two Hours after.

Laſt Saturday Forenoon a melancholy Accident happened in Backſtreet; one Michael Carter a Native of Ireland, was driving a Cart belonging to Mr. Joſiah Voſe, Truckman, loaded with Coal, and in attempting to turn a Corner of a Brick Building, was ſuddenly caught between the Cart and the Corner of ſaid Building, the upper Corner of the Cart taking his Head, and the under Corner his Breaſt, by which Means his Skull was fractured, and his Body violently preſſed, ſo that he inſtantly expired; he was a young Man of about 20 Years of Age.

AMERICAN GRINDSTONES
Of all Sizes,

MAnufactured in Nova-Scotia, and to be Sold by HENRY BASS, at his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball Tavern.——As he has them from the Maker, he is determined to ſupply the Town and Country, near as cheap as thoſe imported from Great-Britain; and by the beſt Judges are eſteemed vaſtly ſuperior, the Grit being much ſmaller.

Stockings, &c. manufactured.

PETER ETTER,

At his Room over the Dancing-School, near the Cuſtom-Houſe;

MAKES and ſells Cotton, Thread and Worſted Stockings of all Sorts, Breeches-Patterns, Mens Gloves, cotton, thread and worſted Caps.—*Where alſo,* Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted, belonging to Gentlemen and others is taken in, and made to any Size.—Orders from the Country ſhall be punctually obſerved.

On *Thurſday* next,

At *THREE* o'Clock Afternoon,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen Street,
——Sundry Articles of Houſe Furniture, &c.——

A Genteel Mohogony Cheſt on Cheſt Draws, a good Mohogony Bureau, Mohogony Tables, a neat Mohogony Deſk and Book-Caſe, Feather Beds, a variety of China, Glaſs and Delph Ware, a moſt excellent Jack, and ſome other Kitchen Furniture.—Some Engliſh Goods ——and a Negro Man.

Thurſday next, THREE o'Clock Afternoon.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Liſbon SALT,

To be Sold on Board the Brigantine Nimblenine-pence, at *Minot's* T: Enquire of *John Gilleſpie* in Queenſtreet, or Capt. *Cartwright* on Board.

TO LETT,

A SMALL END OF A HOUSE IN FISH-STREET, NORTH-END.——ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

To be SOLD or LET,

A SCHOONER, three Years old, burthen about 100 Tons: For further Particulars, enquire of *Daniel Scott*, at the Sign of the Leopard, in Ann-Street.

Where may be had,

A General Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, and moſt Kinds of Groceries.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large double Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Temple-Street, New-Boſton, with two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar, Garden, Pump and Well of Water in the Yard, never known to be dry. Said Houſe being well finiſhed. The Land in Front meaſuring about 75 Feet, and about 53 Feet deep. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A very large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Stable, next Door Northward of the Heart & Crown; inquire of *John Hunt*, or of the Printers hereof.

WANTING TO BE EMPLOYED,

A Young Man, well verſed in Book-keeping and Mathematics, lodging at the Sign of the Mitre-Coffee-Houſe, in Fore-Street. His Character or Recommendation may be had, by applying to *John Rowe*, Eſq; Merchant, in Boſton.

Stone Lime.

To be ſold on Board the Sloop St. John's Pacquet, *Henry Brookings*, Maſter.

ST. John's Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogſhead, equal if not ſuperior to any ever Imported into this Town.

STRAY'D from Boſton Neck, a large black Mare, about 15 Hands high, and about 6 Years old, paces and trots, and branded with the Letter H on her near Shoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to Mr. Bracket of Boſton, or to Daniel Whitney on Boſton Neck, ſhall be very handſomely Rewarded for their Trouble, by STEPHEN MANSFIELD.

A MESSAGE fr[illegible]

NOW Gentlemen I think it proper,
To make you ſtare, and tell a Whopper;
My noble Maſter, Sirs! I tell you,
Conceives me ſuch a clever Fellow,
As to command me to repair
To Court—and bring my Budget there;
Where I ſir Mungo Nettle'em, Bart,
By Lying, Pimping, Fraud and Art,
Am now advanc'd to ſuch great Credit,
"It muſt be true if Mungo ſaid it."
There I ſhall ſtubbornly relate
Chimeras, for your real State;
Legends of Lies, my own Creation,
But don't be ſaucy——know my Station,
Yet do not wickedly deviſe
When Mungo's gone, that Mungo dies.
For when I've taken my Departure,
By Jupiter! you'll catch a Tartar;
Lord Paddy, faith, has taken Care,
To place T-m Gr-p-- in the Chair;
He'll ſpoil your Fun, I won't bely him,
But he's a crooked Dog——as I am.
Upon this very nice Occaſion,
I will not brook this ſtrange Evaſion;
Down with the Darby, have a Care,
Don't think to chouſe me of a Hair;
And give my Brother Gr-pe his Part,
Or elſe—by Jove I'll make you ſmart.
His Dignity will want Support,
Tho' Faith he'll never thank you for't.
The Penſion is a lucky Hit,
He made good Market of his Wit;
Five Hundred Pounds per Ann beſide,
Good Lord! how ſtately Tom will ride.
I've often tho't, and tho't with Grief,
That when your high and mighty Chief
Is ordered Home—my Salary's ſplit,
And Tom a Moiety muſt get:
For tho' I only wear the Name
Of your Baſhaw, the Thing's the ſame;
The Money ſtill becomes my due;
And d—n you all!—I'll have it too.
Beſides, to whiſper in your Ear,
When I am there, and you are here,
I cannot wickedly pretend,
That Government is at an End,
And puff you off ten Thouſand Stories,
To blaſt the Whigs, and raiſe the Tories;
In ſhort, if you would but conſider,
The mighty Miſchief that I did here,
Moſt chearfully you'd recompence
ſir Mungo, for departing hence.
Therefore as I ſhall ſtill remain
Your great Baſhaw, the Reaſon's plain
That I ſir Mungo muſt be paid,
For Reaſons heretofore diſplay'd.
Take Heed then, and obſerve our Will,
For I muſt have my Money ſtill:
So Sirs, conduct the Matter fairly,
And make the Grant as uſual—early.

WHEREAS Ann, *the Wife of me the Subſcriber, has run me in Debt at ſundry Times: This is to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I declare I will not pay any Debt ſhe ſhall contract from the Date hereof——As witneſs my Hand,*

Boſton, July 1, 1769. JOHN ADAM WHITE.

£.200 or 300 L. M. is wanted,

for which good Land or other Security will be given: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Taken by Execution,

And to be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on Thurſday the 6th of July Inſt. at One o'Clock,

The Schooner *Adventure*, with a Cargo, conſiſting of Rum, Spars, Lime, &c. Inventory of which may be ſeen at the Time and Place of Sale, or any Time before, by applying to

BENJ. CUDWORTH.

N.B. The ſaid Schooner now lays at *Hitchbourn's* Dock.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

DUROYS—Thickſetts—Tammies—Pelong Sattins, flower'd & of different Colours—Jeans—Callicoes—printed Linens—Manchester & Scotch Checks—ſtripell Hollands—Bed Ticken—Iriſh Holland—Sheeting Linnens—Handkerchiefs—Mens, Womans and Childrens Hoſe, &c. &c. Likewiſe ſome Houſe Furniture—Wearing Apparel—Watches—a Pair of new Wheels and Carriage, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

A Variety of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

No Entries received for the laſt Week.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Seven Whites   No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, T[illegible].

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 10 *m. after* 11	*Friday*, 40 *m. after* 2
Tueſday, 8 *m. after* 12	*Saturday*, 30 *m. aſt.* 3
Wedneſday, 56 *m. aſt.* 12	*Lord's-day*, 18 *m. aſt.* 4
Thurſday, 47 *m. aſt.* 1	*New Moon* 3 *Day*, 11 [illegible]

569 vid pa. 567 Hillsborough

a A Parody on Gov. Barnards Meſsage vide Page 1 Governor Hutchenson * Grype, Ditto, ditto
Page 540 (a) vid. pa. 143.—317. 567 Hutchinson has a Pension (1) Gov. Barnard

CAMBRIDGE, June 22, 1769.

Candidates for the Degree

of MASTER OF ARTS, are hereby notified to attend at HARVARD-COLLEGE on Wedneſday the 19th of JULY. Any that neglect ſuch Attendance may not expect their Degree this Year.

By Order, J. WINTHROP.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21, 1769.

Candidates for Admiſſion

into HARVARD-COLLEGE are hereby notified that the Tutors have agreed to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the Friday and Saturday after Commencement, viz. the 21ſt and 22d of JULY next.

By Order, ANDW. ELIOT, jun.

Choice New Raiſins,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

ALSO,

New Rice—*Philadelphia* Flour,

THE VERY BEST

Jamaica and other Brown Sugars,

by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Green Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo,
Loaf Sugar by the 100 wt. or ſingle Loaf,
Chocolate by the Box or Dozen,
Pepper and Pimento by the Bag,
Florence Oyl by the Cheſt,
All Sorts of Spices—Split Peaſe,
Allum—Brimſtone—Salt Petre,
Race and Ground Ginger by the 100 wt. or Dozen,
Beſt *Boſton* Starch equal to Poland,
The much admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, by the Dozen, ſingle Bottle or Pound,
Whited Brown and Sheathing Paper by the Ream, (made at Milton.)
Fine Dutch Bedticks, two Yards wide,
Beſt German Heart and Club Steel,
Bolting Cloths of different Prices,
Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart Mugs, &c.
Beſt Dutch Floor, Hearth and Stair Bruſhes,
Choice *Narraganſet* CHEESE,
Good BUTTER by the Firkin,
Sweet Oyl by the Jar,——Logwood—Redwood,
Alſo, A few Barrels Roſen.

N. B. Caſh given for Muſtard Seed & empty Muſtard Bottles at ſaid Store.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,

Sperma-Ceti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Tenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.*)

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,

Choice Fyal Wines, Indian Corn

——and an Iron Hearth almoſt new:

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

500 Quintals *Jamaica* Fiſh, and

250 Barrels Mackrel, very good in Quality.——Enquire at *John Newell's*, Cooper, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

Wool Combers.

TWO Engliſh Wool Combers are wanted, and may have good Encouragement and conſtant Employ in Boſton, all the Year round, by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A Servant Maid in a Gentleman's Family, that can dreſs Victuals and do other Houſhold Work.——Provided ſhe can be well recommended ſhe ſhall have Top Wages; none other need apply.—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *Mercy Smith*, Executrix, to prevent being ſued.

TO BE LET,

A Stable on Cops-Hill: Enquire

of Edes & Gill.

Stray'd from Mr. *Bradiſh*'s Paſture

in Cambridge, a black Horſe, 15 Hands high, five Years old, Paces and Trots, ſome Hair off his Forehead. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him to ſaid *Bradiſh*'s, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

STRAYED from Boſton on the 6th Inſtant, a ſmall red Milch Cow, about four Years old, the Tops of her Horns and End of her Tail cut off.—Any Perſon that will inform the Printers where ſaid Cow may be found, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

CHALK.

A Quantity to be Sold, for a Guinea per Ton, by the ſingle Ton——Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm, pleaſantly ſituated in the Town of Norton, in the County of Briſtol, about 32 Miles from Boſton, 15 Miles from Providence, and 7 Miles from the Court-Houſe in Taunton, containing about 120 Acres, with a large, handſome, new, genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with two other Dwelling Houſes thereon, and a Pot-Aſh Houſe, a large Barn, and other Out-Houſes.—There is a good Stream of Water running thro' ſaid Farm, on which is erected a good Corn-Mill & Saw-Mill, well ſituated for Cuſtom.——The ſaid Farm has Wood-Land, Ploughing, Mowing and Paſture Land, in good Proportion.——Alſo to be Sold, another valuable Piece of Land, laying about two Miles from ſaid Farm, containing about 20 Acres, Part Cedar Swamp, the other Part Wood-Land.—Alſo Part of a Furnace in Norton aforeſaid.—The whole or Part will be ſold as beſt ſuits the Purchaſers, for Caſh or good Security.—For further Particulars, inquire of George Leonard, Eſq; in Norton, or of George Leonard of Milton.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome Dwelling-Houſe, moſt pleaſantly ſituated, at the Weſt End of the Town, juſt above Mr. *Chardon's*, fronting the paved Street, three Rooms on a Floor, with a handſome Stair-caſe, the lower Rooms, Chambers and Stair-caſe all neatly Painted, and Paper'd in the neweſt Faſhion, the Garrets Ceiled, good Cellars under the whole, a good Yard and Garden, and the beſt of Water, never known to fail. As alſo a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe of two Rooms on a Floor, ſtanding in a large Garden, adjoining the above. The whole meaſuring about 190 Feet Front on the Street, 350 deep, 150 Rear, with a good Cold Bath incloſed in a handſome Building, which is now improved, and has been for many Years—a beautiful Summer-Houſe, and a Variety of Engliſh Fruit-Trees, &c.

N. B. The above has been improved in two Tenements at £.400 Old Tenor per Ann. but would make one commodious Seat, attended with every Conveniency which could be deſired. Enquire of *John Welch*, living on the Premiſes for further Particulars.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Andrew Bordman*, Eſq; late of *Cambridge*, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with *Sarah Bordman* and *Andrew Bordman*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate; and thoſe that are indebted are deſired to come and ſettle their Accounts before *Crotched* Court, to prevent their being put to Trouble.

Auguſtus Moore

At the Sign of the Red Lyon in Medford,

HEREBY informs the Public, That he will entertain any Gentlemen or Ladies with a Barbacue, or any other Entertainment, on the ſhorteſt Notice, and at the moſt reaſonable Rate.

Samuel Daſhwood

Continues to ſell at his Shop, the Sign of Noah's Ark, in Marlboro'-Street, near Seven-Star Lane,

A Great Variety of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons; beſt Flour of Muſtard by the ſingle Bottle, or by the Dozen; a great Variety of Glaſs, China, Delph, Stone, brown and crambel Ware.

N. B. All the above Goods were imported into this Town laſt Fall.

TO BE SOLD,

Six neat Mehogany Camp Chairs,

and a Camp Bedſtead with green Harrateen Curtains—Enquire of the Printers.

Choice *New Flour*, and Bar Iron,

To be Sold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

By John Cuſhing, & Co.

At their Sugar-Houſe in Back-Street, a little below the Mill-Bridge, Boſton.——Where they ſell as uſual, beſt double, ſingle and ſome Refined Lump and Brown Sugars—and Molaſſes cheap for Caſh. (J12. 6w)

TO BE SOLD,

A neat Aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,

Oznabrigs and Dowlas, for which will be taken in Pay, Pitch, Turpentine, Rice, Loaf Sugar, Weſt-India Rum, or any other Weſt-India Goods, or *Lynn* Shoes: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Good Dwelling-Houſe, with a large convenient Brick Store adjoining, very ſuitable for a Gentleman in Trade, ſituated in Wing's-Lane, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Frederick William Geyer*, of whom Inquiry may be made for further Particulars.

Boſton, June 12, 1769.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. *ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Foreſtreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark's*, North-End, *Boſton*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Braſs Ferrils at 40*ſ.* Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 36*ſ.* a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Luteſtring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Perſian Ditto from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Thoſe Ladies whoſe Ingenuity, Leiſure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that chooſe them made, may have them done on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be ſupply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Flies, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Caſh. (M. 29. 6w.)

IMPORTED in the Schooner *Shirley*, now lying at *Griffin's* Wharf—Indian Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bread and Hemp for Sale, or in Part Barter for Weſt-India and New-England Rums, good Muſcovado Sugars, Molaſſes and Coffee. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, at his Lodgings at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

The above Veſſel is of about 150 Tons Burthen, will ſail in a few Weeks for *Virginia*, and will touch at *New-York*. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

Richard Jennys

HAS to ſell at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb, South-End—A Variety of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, very cheap, for Caſh only; among which are the following, viz.

An aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Luteſtrings and Mantua Silks, with neweſt faſhion Trimings,	plain and flower'd gauze
Pink & blue ⅞ ell Perſians,	gauze handkerchiefs
Perſian taffaties,	gauze aprons
white ſarſnet—white Tabby	Pariſnet—Fans
plain black ſelong Sattin,	black and white calgut
ſtriped and figured ditto	black and white ſilk mitts
plain and figured white ¾ ell ditto,	Long Lawn
plain & figur'd crimſon do.	Trolly and blond Lace
fine black ſattin, ¾ wide,	black———ditto.
black and crimſon ruſſell,	Pound cap-wire
black, green, pink and drab-coloured taffaties,	Engliſh white wax Beads
A variety of Callicoes and Patches, very handſome, and very cheap—Bengalls	beſt French ditto
Pink, blue, cinnamon, and cloth-coloured Brolioes,	Sewing Silks
Miffinets—Brilliants,	Yellow Holland
Silvarets—Penſacolas	Stay cord—Stay braid
Cambricks—Lawns,	Galloom—white Buckram
a great variety of plain and figur'd Scotch Lawns	black and cloth-colour'd Callimancoes, crimſon, pink, green, & blue ditto,
	black and cloth colour'd Tammies—green crimſon and pink ditto
	black, drab & olive cotton velvet
	rich claret-colour ditto, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Warranted Lynn Shoes, choice Bohea Tea, beſt French Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allſpice, &c.

At William Scott's *Store*,

North Side of Faneuil-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, are to be ſold the following Goods, by Wholeſale and Retail.

3-4, 7-8 & yd-wide Iriſh Linens,

from 10*ſ.* to 30*ſ.* O. T. per Yard.

9-8 & 10-8 wide Sheeting from 13*ſ.* 6*d.* to 25*ſ.* per yd.

6-4, 7-4, 8-4 & 10-4 wide Diaper and Damaſk Table Cloths.

Clouting and Towelling Diaper, Dowlas, Huckaback and Oznabrigs.

A fine Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbons.

Horn & Ivory Combs, by the Dozen, at all Prices.

Shoe, Knee & Stock Buckles of Silver, plated on Braſs or Steel, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.

Plated Caſt-Steel Razors. Plated Spurs.

Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, ſundry Prices.

Needles of all Sizes, from No. 1. to 10, by the Thouſand or Hundred.

Sorted Necklaces by the Groce or Dozen.

Liberty Sleeve Buttons and other Kinds of Ditto.

Table Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Snuff Boxes, Screws, &c.

Mancheſter Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes and Cottons.

Silk and Worſted Gloves and Mitts.

Thread and Worſted Hoſe.

White and colour'd Threads, with a Variety of ſmall Goods by Retail.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil minded and malicious Perſon or Perſons, did on Thurſday Evening the 15th Inſtant, and at ſundry Times ſince, attack the Dwelling Houſe of the Subſcriber, by throwing of Stones, whereby ſeveral Windows of the Houſe were much broken, and the Family put in great Confuſion, and Fear of their Lives:

THIS is therefore to give Notice, that if any Perſon will give ſuch Information of the Perpetrators thereof (as its apprehended there were Accomplices) that they may be convicted of the ſame, ſhall upon Conviction receive FIFTY DOLLARS Reward from

JOHN BOX.

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